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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,023—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:– TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st March.
B.L. OCEANA	3362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

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May 2nd — May 16th

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21st, 1894.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1894.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 29th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 26th March, 1894. Agents.

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Do. do. B „ ....each	9 10	10 12
Do. do. C „ ....each	7 6	8 4
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Superfine	„ C	Largest	„	...	5 8
Do.	„ 4	Large	„	...	4 12
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NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

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AFTERNOON CONCERT,
At the TOWN HALL,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY,
In AID of the FOUNDLING INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo...“Soldiers' Chorus”..................Gounod. Mr. DOVE.
2. Song ....“The Yeoman's Wedding” ...Poniatowsky. Mr. STANDAGE.
3. Violin and Piano Duo.“Tannhauser” ....Wagner. Miss PEDRAZA and Mr. HAMILTON.
4. Song ....“Oft in the Stilly Night”......Moore. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Piano Solo...“Invitation to the Waltz”.....Weber-Tausig. Mr. HAMILTON.
6. Trio ....“Adagio from Symphony”.....Mendelssohn. Messrs. STELLA DOVE and HAMILTON.
7. Song ....“Dreams” ....Tosti. Mr. STANDAGE.
8. Violin Solo..“Mazourka Caprice”..............Bohm. Miss PEDRAZA.
9. Song..........“If Thy Love” ....Trotere. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
10. Piano Solo.“Hungarian Rhapsody” ....Liszt. Mr. HAMILTON.

To Commence at 5-30 P.M.
Reserved Seats.......................Rs. 2.
Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Admission Re. 1.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

“THE BEACON.”

CONTENTS.—MARCH 24.

NOTICES,—Missing Word Competition; A Dehra Portrait; I've got a Little List; Dehra Side-Lights; Woman Omnipotent; Casual Acquaintances; Man and Woman; Enteric Fever; Military Law; Deep Design on Society in India generally, and in the North-West Provinces particularly; Open Letters to Eminent Men in India; A Johnnie's Equipment; Double Acrostic; Flashes!; A Husband's Revenge; Ida's Chit-Chat; Home Hotes.

Price: 4 Annas a Copy.

BOMBAY AGENT:—MADAME COLOMB, Colaba.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT TANNA.

SUIT No. 43 OF 1893.

SEWLAL BHYCHAND ....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JEHANGIRSHA NANABHOY GUZDAR........Defendant.

WITH reference to the advertised Sale by Auction of the Garden ground Batty Fields and other Lands in Execution by order of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tanna, and which Sale has been fixed to take place on FRIDAY, the 30th March instant, Notice is hereby given under the instructions of Mr. NANABHAI MANECKJEE GUZDAR, the father of the Judgment Debtor above named, that the Property Advertised for Sale as aforesaid is the property of the said Nanabhoy Maneckjee Guzdar, and that the said Judgment Debtor has no beneficial interest therein, and it is also notified that the said Nanabhai Maneckjee Guzdar proposes to File a Suit to establish his claim to the said property in due course, and all persons who may bid for and become the purchasers of the said property or the alleged right, title and interest of the Judgment Debtor therein will do so at their own risk and peril with notice of the above claim of the said Nanabhoy Maneckjee Guzdar upon the same.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys for Nanabhoy Maneckjee Guzder.

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MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
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GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
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Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
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Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Hurridas Veerjee, traded under the name of Runchore Jagari, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop, in the Govind Bhanjee's Cloth Markets, near the Jooma Musjid, consisting pieces of coloured sarries, silk-bordered dhoties and sarries, grey shirtings, white dupetas, long cloth, jacconets, dhoties, turbans, flannels, purmatta, night caps, khun cloth, coloured jacconets, iron treasury safe, metha boxes, brass deevi, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1894.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR COALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, for the Supply of COALS and COKE for 9 months from 1st April to 31st December 1894.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000. Covers to be endorsed “Tender for Coals.” The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item for which he Tenders; and the Acting Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 20th March 1894.

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THE
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AND THE
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January 1894.

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FOR
1894.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price as. 8 Per Yard.
Free Samples on Application.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Monthly	” 5	Monthly	” [illegible]

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“BOMBAY GAZETTE”
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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Post Free.

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“BOMBAY GAZETTE”
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to “The Proprietor” of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1.147½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	2,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Deccan Ice Co.	2,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,860	250	280	7½ pr. ct.	275
Leyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	400	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	206
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,31
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	100	100	60	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	500	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 925
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	261
Bellary	167	2,000	1,000	Nil	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	850	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 20
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,801
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	965

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	2,315	,100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500		20	3.0
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	1?0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	380
Coral Mills Co. Ld.					
David Mill	6,008	100	100	50	440
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	315
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Hindustan	1,260	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	660
	700	500	500	4½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	..	247½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,200	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		102½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	,000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	142
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000		35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co					
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,545
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	3,0
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,555
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	115
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100		
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Nil	320
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	...	800
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,300
Southern India	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	120
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	330
Star of India	1,250	250	250	12½	165
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	675	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Veuishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
Victoria Mills	2800	500	500	15	580
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-10
China Leaf	"	27-2 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	27-0 "
Do. do. new	"	26-12 "
Australia do.	"	27-2
Bombay do.	"	27-0
English Sovereigns	"	17-0
Do. Dragons	"	16-15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	84-12
Do. 17½ do.	"	85
Carolus Dollars	"	295 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
Five Francs	"	7 310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Display of Samples of Victorian Products, Town Hall, 10 a.m.

Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, in aid of the Foundling Institution, 5-30 p.m.

Unveiling of the Bust of Sir George Birdwood, by Lord Harris, University Library, 5 p.m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association, General Meeting, Allbless Hospital, 4-30 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting.

Lecture by Rao Bahadur H. H. Dhruva, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Dragoman entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Haxby yesterday; the steamer Springfield left it on Saturday and the steamer Rheinfels yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Hispania and Rosetta entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5 o'clock.

A MISSING SON.—Mahomed Hussonalli, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police, that his son Abdul Guffoor, aged twelve years, left his house, at 8 p.m., on the 24th instant, and has not since returned.

Y. M. C. A.—Grant Road Branch.—Dr. D. MacDonald M.D., B.Sc., will deliver a lecture, entitled, "Some Marine Builders," in the Rooms, at 8-30 p.m., to-night, with Mr. Henry Conder in the chair. The meeting is open to ladies.

SENT TO THE POLICE SURGEON.—Bhama Narayen, aged thirty years, who was found wandering about the streets, and is supposed to be insane, was yesterday taken charge of by the police, and sent to the police surgeon for examination.

LECTURE.—At the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, this evening at 5-30, a lecture will be delivered on "The Soul and the Miracle of the Resurrection," by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A. The chair will be taken by the Archdeacon of Bombay. All English-speaking people are cordially invited to attend.

FIRE AT RIPON ROAD.—At 6-45 p.m., on Sunday, a fire broke out in a small quantity of dry grass, lying between the Hindustan and the Indian Mills, at Ripon Road, and was extinguished within ten minutes by the band-pump from the Hindustan Mill. The damage was nominal. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

CONCERT.—In aid of the funds of the Foundling, Institute, a concert will be given in the Town Hall this afternoon, at half-past five. The mention of the names of Mr. Dove, Miss Pedraza, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Standage, Mr. Andersen-Clarke, and Mr. S, Dove, as performers, are in themselves, sufficient guarantee that the concert, which is under the patronage of Lord and Lady Harris, will be well worth hearing.

PATTIMAR WRECKED.—Narayan Raghoo, the tindal of Pattimar No. 1767, bound from Cochin to Bombay, laden with casks of lead, oil cakes, and coir rope, got wrecked about the rocks off Butcher Island, at 6 p.m., on Friday last. From the statement of the tindal, it appears that, while tacking the vessel, he dropped the anchor, but owing to the strong wind and the high sea prevailing at the time, she parted from the anchor and drifted and sank. The tindal and all the men on board the vessel got into the pattimar's tony and went on shore safely. Three casks of oil and some rope were found by some fishermen, and were made over to the Port Officer.

LECTURE IN THE GUJARATI LANGUAGE.—The fourth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6-15 p.m., to-day, by Rao Bahadur Harilal Harshadray Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., District Judge at Naosari, within the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar, who is now in Bombay, delivering his course of Wilson's Philological Lectures, in connection with the Bombay University. The subject chosen for the lecture is, "The Gujarati Language and its family connections." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual. The time for this lecture is appointed a quarter-of-an-hour later than usual, in compliance with the request made on behalf of the Rev. A. H. Bowman, who gives a lecture in the same Hall from 5-30 to 6-10.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—Mazagon, Church Street, had quite a festive appearance on Sunday. The Catholic residents of the street being busily engaged in decorating and illuminating their houses, in order to receive their long absent prelate the Bishop of Damaun, who arrived by the mail steamer Sutlej on Saturday. The residence of Mr. J. M. DeSouza was profusely decorated with flags, banners, &c., and brilliantly illuminated, and had the motto "Tributo de Gratidad da Freguezia de Mazagao." Several arches were also erected and had the following mottos:—"Behi Vindo D. A, Pedro DeCosta Pirmerio Bispo de Damau," Viva o Nosso Bispo de Benedictus que Venit in Nomine Domine," &c., &c. Many of the houses were also decorated. Punctually at 7 o'clock in the evening the Bishop of Damaun, accompanied by Dr. L. P. DeRozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, arrived in a carriage-and-pair, at the entrance of Church Street, where several of the confraternities with their insignias, were in waiting, and received his lordship under a canopy. The Popular Portuguese Band, which was in attendance, played the Portuguese Anthem. His Lordship then walked in procession to the Cathedral, followed by an unusually large number of his jurisdictionists. On reaching the entrance of the Cathedral an address was presented him from the parishioners, welcoming him once again, and congratulating him on being the recipient of a very high Order from H. M. the King of Portugal of the Grand Cross of the Order of N. S. de Conceicao. His Lordship having thanked the parishioners for the address, &c., the little girls of the church school who were attired in white frocks with wreaths and veils sang in praise of his Lordship. The high altar in the Cathedral was decorated with great taste. The *Te deum* having been sung his Lordship briefly addressed the congregation; and in accordance with the wishes of the Pope gave the papal blessing.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Hack charged Daji Hiraji, a Hindu, with having in his possession counterfeit coins and delivering the same to a tramway-conductor with the fraudulent intention of cheating him. On Saturday last, the accused got into a tram-car, at Wari Bunder, and issued two tickets one for himself and another for his companion who had accompanied him. The conductor was given a rupee, or rather a coin which looked like a rupee, but the conductor refused to accept it, declaring it was a counterfeit one. The accused offered another rupee, which was also refused on the same grounds. The accused thereupon expressed his intention to leave the car and go on foot. The conductor refused to deliver the two coins back to him, and reported the matter to the police. Inspector Hack came up and searched the accused, who after a good deal of hesitation, produced a few small coins which were all counterfeit. The accused was next taken to the chowki, and after further inquiries, was placed, before the Magistrate, who after recording the evidence disposed of the case, remarking that the accused had failed to satisfactorily explain the reason why he tendered the counterfeit rupees when he had other smaller coins in his pocket. When the first counterfeit coin was detected, he pulled out from his pocket another counterfeit rupee instead of giving smaller coins. This conduct was sufficient to prove his criminal intention. The fact that he wished to get back the coin from the conductor was in itself a suspicious circumstance. The accused had not denied that he possessed the coins, and he had failed to satisfactorily account as to how he came by them. He could not point out the man from whom he had received the coins while hawking in the street. Under the circumstances the Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE PAREL HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Last year, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit gave a donation of Rs. 9,000 to the trustees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for the construction of a cattle-wards, bearing the name of her late husband, in the compound of the hospital, and for a gateway bearing the name of her late son, Jamsetjee, to be erected by the side of the public road leading to Government House. Both the works have been completed. The cattle ward which is 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, is better and more comfortable than other wards in the hospital, and is capable of accommodating 38 animals. It has cost Rs. 6,665. Veterinary-Captain James Mills, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, in his report for the year 1892-93 to Government, says: Respecting the cattle ward as a model of what a cattle shed, built on sound sanitary principles, should be, I consider it as one of the most perfect in India." The gateway is a splendid piece of architecture. It is 43 feet long and about 40 feet high, built entirely of Porebundor stone, with a 4 feet high basement of blue stone. It is in pure Corinthian style, and has cost Rs. 5,234. Life-size animals—a horse, a bullock, and a dog—carved in stone are placed on the top of the gateway to represent the institution. On the top of the centre arch is a beautiful carving in stone, representing a bullock yoked to an overloaded cart falling down owing to heavy weight. The cartman is about to beat it with his stick when two fairies come down to prevent the cruelty. The work is executed by Cutchee workmen from drawings, furnished by Mr. Maneckjee Barjojee Kanga, a student of the School of Art, The cattle ward and the gateway together have cost Rs. 11,899—an excess of Rs. 2,900 over the original donation. But Bai Dinbai Petit being satisfied with the substantial and elegant construction of the works, after personal inspection, has cheerfully consented to give a further donation of Rs. 2,900 being the excess amount. The works were designed by Rao Sahib Ellapa Balaram, honorary architect to the Bombay S.P.C.A., and were constructed under his personal supervision.

SUICIDE OF A PURDESEE SHOP-KEEPER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest yesterday, at the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Bombay Municipality, regarding the death of Bindraman Ramtohal, a Purdesee dealer in cotton seeds, aged forty years, residing at Candawady. About a month or so one Bundrahin filed a suit in the Bombay High Court against the deceased, and as an outcome of that suit, the deceased could not recover the money due to him by his customers, as Bundrahin had prevented them from doing so. Consequently Bindraman was in pecuniary embarrassment, depressed in spirits, and would not take his food properly. At 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the deceased left his house and returned to the shop about an hour afterwards. Shortly after, he began vomiting and purging, and when questioned as to the cause of his illness, he replied that he had a bilious attack. As the vomiting and purging continued, the deceased was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where the authorities refused to admit him, as he was found to be suffering from cholera, and he was consequently ordered to be conveyed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road. On his admission there, the deceased was found to be in a state of collapse. From the appearance of the body the Hospital Assistant, Mr. Samuel Samson, suspected that it was a case of poisoning, and he consequently asked the deceased whether he had taken any poison, and he replied in the negative. Bindraman never rallied and died in the evening. Before his death the deceased told his servant that he had a letter in a box, which he should hand over to the police after his death. From the contents of the letter, which was produced before the Coroner it appears that the deceased intended to destroy himself. The Hospital Assistant was of opinion that the death was due to irritant poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

ON Sunday last, about 450 women, employed in the reeling department of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, at Supari Baug Road, struck work on account of a reduction made in their wages, and assembled outside the compound of the mill premises. About mid-day while Mr. S. A. Nathan, the superintendent, was leaving the office in his gharry, the crowd stopped him, and pelted him with stones, causing bruises on several parts of his body. The police were immediately communicated with, and Mr. Cobb, superintendent of that division, at once repaired to the spot, and ordered them to disperse. The crowd refused to obey the order and stood in front of the mills, blocking the traffic. Mr. Cobb, thereupon, assisted by a few policemen, arrested twenty-nine operatives on a charge of disorderly behaviour and released them on bail, to appear before the magistrate on the following day. The necessary arrangements were made by the police to prevent any further breach of the peace, and the rest of the women left the premises quietly, but they refused to resume their work. About twenty-five male operatives of the mule department of the same mills also struck work on account of the dispute about their pay yesterday morning, and left the mill premises quietly, but these men returned to the mill in the afternoon, and resumed their work without giving trouble to the police.

Superintendent Cobb yesterday charged those twenty-nine female operatives before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place. Out of these twenty-nine operatives, three did not answer to their bail. Mr. Velinker defended the accused.

Mr. Cobb, superintendent of police, said that on Sunday morning he saw the agents of the Jacob Sassoon Mills. The witness personally went to the spot, and saw two or three hundred hands throwing stones at the mills, and as soon as they saw the agent or the manager, they stoned him. The first two accused who were naikins, climbed up the wall and escaped. The other accused were arrested on the spot. The naikins were arrested ten minutes afterwards by his men.

Kazi Kadar Hoosein, a police havildar, said that on Sunday last, he was at the Jacob Sassoon Mills. The accused and some others, numbering about 250, were then standing outside the compound. The manager of the mill came out, and they had some conversation with him. Afterwards they threw dust and stones at him. The superintendent, meanwhile, came and had all the accused arrested. The first two accused were arrested on the road, while they were running away. The witness could not say which individual woman threw stones.

James Rally, the manager of the mill, said that on Sunday morning he was at the mill. The women had all gathered at the gate, and as the superintendent went out they commenced to throw stones at him. The accused were arrested on the spot out of a crowd of three hundred women. The cause of this disturbance was a misunderstanding about wages.

As Mr. Velinker wished to call witnesses for the first two accused, the case against them was postponed until to-morrow. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

WE translate from the *Rast Goftar* the following remarks from an editorial article respecting the proposed improvement of the Apollo Bunder:—The tree suffers when elephants fight. The Port Trust and the Municipality are at loggerheads, causing loss to public interests. That the landing-place on the Apollo Bunder should be extensively enlarged is a real gain to the public. But in the dispute between the two great powers as to what should be done there, public good goes to the wall. The Trustees suggest that the Municipality should lay out a pleasant health resort there by buying up the whole ground for a lakh and-a-quarter by which people may have ample opportunities for healthy recreation along the beautiful promenade whilst enjoying fresh sea-breezes and listening to the sweet strains of music at the bandstand erected in the midst of a fine garden. The Municipality say they have so many objects to devote their lakh and a-quarter in the heart of the city itself that they cannot afford to throw into the sea such a large sum for the enjoyment of the rich few at the farthest end of the city. By the deadlock thus caused between the two sides, none suffer but the public at large; for it is an undoubted fact that the beautiful promenade reclaimed from the sea on the Apollo Bunder is not intended for the rich only, but for all those of the public at large who wish to take advantage of it. Is there no solution of the deadlock? Can no compromise be found out? There is still time in hand. The Corporation have refused the offer among themselves but have not yet communicated their refusal to the Trustees. The Municipality have simply "recorded" the Trustees' letter, which means that matters are left where they were. There is time yet to reconsider, provided the city fathers are sensible enough to think so. We wish we were rich. If we had wealth we would have solved the problem in one single note. We would have offered to buy up the site for a lakh and-a-quarter and presented it to the Municipality for public use. We can't do it, but there are other hundreds in the city who can do so if they wish. Does any wealthy native wish to perpetuate his name in the city? Here is a grand opportunity for him to do so. His munificence will strike every stranger and traveller on his first landing in the city. His name will be remembered and his fame preserved. The public will place his statue in the garden bearing his name. Be it remembered that all public gardens in large and civilised cities are not endowed by their municipalities. Private citizens also make gifts to their cities of such public health-resorts.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

THE fourteenth Zoroastrian annual gathering and dinner of the students of the Grant Medical College came off on the 22nd inst., at "Moozufferabad Hall," Grant Road, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The spacious drawing-room was tastefully decorated with flags and festoons of palm leaves and evergreens, and in the evening the hall presented a pleasing appearance with the incandescent gas-lights. The band of a few Parsee amateurs, under Mr. Ardeshir M. Khodaijee, went through a lengthy programme of music, in which there was a Hindustani air "Jinjoti" with some very popular English pieces, which were much liked by the whole company. This was a novel feature, and Mr. Khodaijee and others who have introduced this band, and are practising under the patronage of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, must be congratulated upon their success, though it was the first time they had been present in such a large gathering. It is desirable that these Parsee amateurs should have encouragement and support in their laudable object from the members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club as well as from the Parsee community. The cornet solo on Fantasia's "Love's Dream Land," by Mr. Khodaijee, was rendered in a style scarcely seen among the best native players. Messrs. Pirojshaw Engineer, A. Shroff, and Kerawalla kept up the company in full hilarity by their excellent native music, and Mr. Engineer's rendering of some of the best popular songs was loudly applauded.

After dinner, a Parsee amateur, Mr. H. Irani, showed some sleights-of-hand, some of which were rather ingenious. What with the band and the native music the company was kept amused till a very late hour. Among those present we .—Drs. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dosabhoy Bejanji, Cowasji Hormusji, Sheriff of Bombay, N. N. Katrak, D. B. Master, D. R. Bardi, H. M. Masina, Turner, Dissana, Moda, A. Ghaswalla, K. R. Bahdurji, Nicholson, Karanjia, Spencer, Horsedealer, Marshall, R. Modi, Surveyor, Khory, and several others. At 8 p.m., the company adjourned to the dining hall, and partook of a very sumptuous repast.

Mr. A. Paymaster then gave the toast of "Queen Empress and her Representatives in India," which was received by all standing. Mr. K. D. Cooper then gave the toast of the Zoroastrian community, and in eloquent terms referred to the grand ovation to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his landing in Bombay; and the good work done by the community and its members, calling Bombay as the monument of Parsee greatness. He expressed great pleasure at the steps taken for the Parsee Hospital, since the interests of the community, and especially of its middle classes, could be thus best subserved. The toast was received with cheers. Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji gave the toast of the "Medical Profession," and in the course of a lengthy speech, dilated on the nobleness of the profession, and comparing it with others he styled it the best, and urged his friends to try their utmost to raise their *status*. He regretted that a place like Bombay could not support even one well-conducted medical journal, which might be held here in the same esteem as the *Lancet* or *British Medical Journal* of England, and he said that the scheme of medical congress for a country which wants State subsidy for maintaining its journals is altogether premature. He exhorted those present to keep up unity amongst themselves, and to try their utmost to keep up a society, scientific and medical, whose sole duty it could be to guide all professional movements and to pass judgments independent of personal grievances. Dr. Bahadhurji was frequently cheered, and the toast was accepted amidst loud and continued cheers. Mr. S. K. Kabrajee proposed the toast of the college staff, and thanked the professors and tutors of the college for their kindness towards the students. He referred to the good work—practical work—done in the college and hospital, and in its connection paid a high tribute of honour to Dr. J. B. Lyon, a former principal, who had started a library and reading room for the students. He regretted that there were no means of physical development in the college, and said that the existing blocks for resident students were quite inadequate for mofusil students. He expressed a hope that the recent new departure in the college curriculum, with the addition of biology for the first year students would be followed by similarly healthy changes. Dr. D. R. Bardi, one of the tutors of the college, responded to this toast, and asked the students to represent their grievances in a proper form to their principal, and Dr. Bardi was sure that if they unanimously and respectfully represented the matter to the proper authorities, Dr. Maconachie, the present worthy and kind principal, would do as much as possible for the students in removing their difficulties. Dr. Bardi spoke well of the obedience and gentlemanly behaviour of the students, and proposed their health. which was heartily received by the guests. Mr. D. F. Sanjana then gave the toast of the ladies in a funny little speech; and when he said how delicate the subject of his toast was, and that, having not had much experience of the fair sex himself, his position might be well imagined. His remarks elicited considerable merriment. The toast was responded to by Miss M. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. The toasts of the guests and the managing committee were duly proposed and received, Dr. Dossabhoy Bejonjee responding to the former. The party dispersed at a late hour.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the David Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Rampart Row, Mr. C. Douglas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors for the last year was read and adopted:—

"The directors submit for your approval and adoption their annual report of the company's affairs together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1893, showing a nett profit of Rs. 73,400-2-3, including the balance of Rs. 27,664-8-2 brought forward. The directors suggest that this amount be appropriated in the following manner:—To dividend at Rs. 15 per share on 1,800 shares free of income-tax Rs. 27,000-0-0; to depreciation account—building Rs 5,000, machinery Rs. 40,000, to carryforward 1,400 2-3; total Rs. 73,400-2-3. The year under report was characterised by great fluctuations in the prices of cotton and yarn, and the over-stocking of the consuming markets necessitated the short time movement in which your company together with other mills had to join. The situation which was anything but hopeful during the first half-year, was aggravated by the currency legislation of the Government of India. Taking these facts into consideration, the directors hope that the result will be considered satisfactory. Two of the directors, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Mr. Ardesir Framjee, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1894, and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the stock of cotton, yarn and stores are fully insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 13,86,900."

A dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia and Ardeshir Framji, were re-elected directors; Mr. Alex. F. Fergusson's appointment as an auditor, made by the directors, was confirmed, and Messrs. Ruttonji Rustomji Mehta and A. F. Fergusson were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The usual compliment to the chair concluded the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRISTIAN LECTURES TO ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE, FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

Tuesday, 27th March, 5-30 p.m.—The Soul and the Miracle of the Resurrection, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., L. Th.

Saturday, 31st March, 5-30 p.m.—Immortality if a man die shall he live again, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., L. Th.

Sunday, 1st April, 6 p.m.—Sin or Moral Depravity, by the Rev. W.M. Alexander. M.A., B.D., B.Sc., C.M., M.D.

Monday, 2nd April, 5-30 p.m.—The "Incarnation," by the Rev. W. Dixon, M.A.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March, 1894, on 45* Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	*Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	1,700	30	2,630
Or per mile of Railway	25	46	1	72
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	5,085	11,196	99	16,380
Total for 10 weeks	5,985	12,896	129	19,010
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	561	413	8	982
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	17	—	39
Total to corresponding date do.	5,463	6,641	196	12,290

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,648

Ditto to date .... " 6,720

* Limkheda-Dohad Section opened for traffic (20 miles) on th March 1894.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Butler, Capt, Ms, R A. on leave, from Belgaum.
Stevens, Capt, Beng R E, on duty, from Allahabad.
Spence, Capt, Ms, Ordnance Dept, on leave, from Madras.
Bayley, Lt, Bo. R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Elamilie, Capt, Ms, R E. on duty, from Bangalore.
Saulez, Capt, Bo, 22nd Bo. Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Newell, Capt, Bengal, D R O, on leave, from Lucknow.
Russell, Vety Lt Col, Bengal, A V, Dept, on duty, from Umballa.
Goldney, Lt Col, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, on leave, from England.
Jones, Major, Bo, R E. from leave, from Europe.
Gorton, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Palin, Lt, Bngal, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Hill, Lt, Bengal, 15tn Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Myers, Capt, Bengal, K R, Rifles, from leave, from England.
McNeal, Lt Col, 8th Bngal, Cavly, from leave, from England
Williams, Lt, Bengal R A, on leave, from Deolalee.
Warden, Lt, Bengal, Essex Regt, on leave, from Bareilly.
Stewart, 2nd Lt, 93rd, Highlanders, on leave, from Mianmeer.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Maclachlan, Lt, Bo, 2nd R, Lanc Regt. on duty, to Deolalee.
Guyn, Lt, Bengal, 5th Laucers, on duty, to Deolalee.
Tuperell, Capt, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Oglay, Lt, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, from England.

MARCH 25.

Butler, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to Belgaum.
Thomas, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, off leave, to Sieur.
Jeney, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th March 1894.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet this week as follows:—

Fort Head-Quarters No. 1 Company.

To-day
Thursday, 29th } 6-30 p.m.
Friday 30th, }

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters No. 2 Company.

To-day
Thursday, 29th } 8-30 p.m.
Friday, 30th, }

2. It is notified for information that the written and gun drill portion of the examination for Proficiency certificates will take place at the Fort Head-Quarters at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th March, 1894.

1. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency class at Head-Quarters on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All Candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

2. Members are particularly requested to complete their class-firing before the 31st instant, as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

3. Extract from District and Garrison Orders:—No 1540, Volunteers (Drill Instructors) Lce Corpl J Gelston, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Drill Instructors to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, will be sent to rejoin his Regiment at Colaba, his services being no longer required with the Volunteer Corps.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and military saddlery to Head-Quarters without delay.

2. Members are requested to send their entries for the Chart and Compass Competion as early as possible to Lieut H S Symons from whom a Copy of the Prospectus will be obtainable.

The Competition will take place at the end of the week.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Rajaputana, Central India and at Karachi, Surat and Bellary, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest over Rajaputana and lowest at Bellary and Cuddapah. Gradients are slight. Winds at Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri exhibit a cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations. An extremely small area of low pressure is shown by abnormals about Bellary and Cuddapah and the weather is in rather an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy there and also in the Madras Presidency. The winds at Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri are cyclonic, and Goa reports an overcast sky and rain at 8 a. m. this morning. The weather on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Bombay is hence slightly unsettled and likely to become more or less cloudy. The atmosphere is damp at Goa, and rain accompanied by thunder and lightning is likely there. The rapid fall of the barometer at Karachi indicates unsettled weather conditions to the west-north-westwards of Sind.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 26.

Monday's observations:—The pressure has given way rapidly in Upper India and is now practically normal. The pressure has increased briskly in Bengal and shallow depression in that area has almost disappeared. The pressure has given way slightly in the Deccan and shallow depression cover that area and Burma. The temperature has increased in Burma and Madras, and is above normal by moderate amounts, and the highest temperature in Burma was hot and the area yesterday was 107 at Minbu and Madras, the hot area was 106 at Cuddapah. The temperature has fallen considerably in Central and North-East India, and is unusually low in Northern and Central India. The deficiency during the past twenty-four hours averaged seven degrees in the N.-W. P. and five in the Punjab and Central India. Anti-cyclonic conditions have given way rapidly, and fine dry cool weather may continue during the day in Northern India, but the tendency is to unsettled weather to-day in the Deccan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 22, compared with the statement of March 17, 1894:—

	March 17.	March 22.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,14,036	41,27,358
Do. do. at Branches	78,01,655	87,39,735
Other Deposits	3,09,19,655	2,52,79,168
Post Bills	6,086	6,086
Cash Credits, undrawn	38,85,970	38,15,067
Rs.	6,12,77,402	5,63,17,414
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,24,248	84,12,564
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,05,698	78,12,593
Loans do. do. do.	81,71,466	86,07,902
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,38,71,657	1,35,44,836
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,80 321		
Applied in reduction .. 2,85,000		
	3,95,321	3.95 321
Stamps &c.	22,765	22,801
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	8,39,885	2,01,412
Cash and Currency Notes	2,18,46,362	1,73,16,985
Rs.	6,12,77,402	5,63,17,414

THROUGHOUT the recent discussions on the coming Budget and the new Tariff Act, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, there has been a general disposition to throw the entire blame for everything upon the Secretary of State and the Home authorities, while more or less exonerating the Government of India, after some sarcastic jeers at the voting eccentricities of Members of Council. For our part we do not agree that the Government of India is not blameworthy for its financial proposals. Admitting that Mr. Westland may plead that he has had no time to work out any scheme for re-adjusting and reforming the fiscal system of India which needs re-casting so badly, he must still be held partly responsible for one of the worst budgets of recent times, and so far has given no evidence that he will not form one more of the long roll of incompetent civilians who have mismanaged the finances of this country. Granted that he had no time to find and establish any new sources of revenue, and that, for example, our boasted administration cannot grapple with the difficulty of raising a handsome revenue from tobacco, though Governments like Turkey and Egypt have done so for years, it still remains beyond challenge that his Tariff Act is a wretched piece of statecraft, and his seizure of the revenues that are so urgently required for the necessary development of the resources of the country, are instances of short-sighted finance barely up to the level of South American economical ethics.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s. s. Rheinfels, 1773 tons, Captain H G weber, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and bremen, with a general cargo.

THE s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain H H Godwin, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th March), via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 17 deck passengers.

THE s s Abboin, 664 tons, Captain W Ritchie arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Baghdad 809 tons, Captain P de Ste Croin, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta February 25th via cost ports, with a general cargo, and 29 deck passengers.

THE s s Cumeria, 1,994 tons, Captain W T Howell arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff February 24, with a cargo of 3,606 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE s. s. Raisby, 1424 tons Captain R Cambell cleared yesterbay for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Ship Midlesex 1691 tons Captain D C Clark cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s. s. Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain F N Langworthy arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry 27th February with a cargo of 4,487 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Naxon & Co.

THE s s Trefusis, 1,708 tons, Captain W Beckerley arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,262 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S and Co's s.s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday, for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Major Oliver, Mr E E Fernandez Lieut. C O McCausland Mrs and Miss Sanderson and 98 deck.

THE s, s. Hanby 2,252 tons, Captain P. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballost. During the voyage she encountered Moderate wind and Sea with the exception of south port of Red Sea, where she met a moderate South Easterly Gale and rough sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, W. and A. Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C of Wakefield	1937	Townsend	Hamburg	2-4	Bombay Co.
B	Silverton	1723	Tonkin	Antwerp	30-3	K Nixon & Co
D	Dragoman	1785	Godwin	Marseilles	31-3	K Nixon & Co
F	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hemburg	24-3	Glade & Co
G	Juba	130	Pidcock	Zanzibar	27-3	M Mackenzie & Co
H&J	Brickfield	1988	Ferguson	Trieste		W & A Graham
L	Brahmani	523		Bhownagur	27-3	Shepherd & Co
P	Raisby	1425	Campbell	Dunkirk	27-3	J Mackintosh.
Q	Metapedia	1454	Hansford	Nazaire	29-3	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	542	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-3	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji			Karachi		do.
Kaveri					do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oceana	3174	Stewart	London	7-4	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	3-4	Graham & Co
3	Nairung	2861	Bullock	Rangoon	27-3	F Muir & Co
5	Rosetta	2039		China	5-4	P & O Co
6	Kt Companion	2513	William	Hamburgh		K Nixon & Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	A J Balfour	2227	Spinel	Dunkirk	29-3	K Nixon & Co
9	Southern Cross	3311	Chilot	Havre	28-3	K Nixon & Co
10	Ramillies	1903	Richard	Trieste	27-3	J Mackintosh & Co
12	Quantoch	2193	Main	Dunkirk	30-3	J Morrison & Co
13	Werneth Hall	2620	Wheeler	Liverpool	27-3	E Bates & Co
15	Golden Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius	28-3	H J M Cassum
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownagar	27-3	M Vadilal
16	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Hull	3-4	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-3	Shepherd & Co
Sherawati					do.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Baghdad (s)	Croix	Calcutta, Feb 25.
26	Avala (s)	Langworthy	Barry, Feb 27.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Karachi, March 24.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, March 4.
	Haxby (s)	Brown	Port Said.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Ship Middlesex, Clark, for Rangoon.
Steamer Raisby, Campbell, for Dunkirk,
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dragoman, for Marseilles.
" Byculla, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Sutlej, for Aden.
" Baghdad, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Nairung, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.
" Haxby, for Hamburg.
" Hispania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
14	St. Marnock s	Shrine	Cardiff
	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay
15	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool
16	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
	Metapedia s	Hansford	Liverpool
	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay
17	Chanda s	Boon	Bombay
18	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
19	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Tresco s	Browne	London

DEPARTURES.

March.			
13	Rheinfels s	Weber	Bombay
	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay
14	Inchisla s	Halliwell	Roterdam
15	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
15	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay
17	Albion s	Rice	Hamburg
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Sutherland, Proud, A McHinch & Co for Dunkirk
" Kaffir, Wyse, D Graham & Co, for Antwerp.
" Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Metapedia, Hansford, K Tarruck & Co, (not known)
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
" Tresco, Browne, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, (not known)
" St. Marnock, Shrine, W Cooper & Co, for Antwerp.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Mahanadi s, (Bombay)—1417 cwts cotton unpress, 195 cwts wool unpressed and 15 cwts rice.

Castlegarth s, (Antwerp)—5127 cwts rapeseed and 67,540 cwts wheat.

Mikado s, (Aden)—293 cwts wheat and 6769 cwts jowaree.

Mikado s, (Hull)—220 bales cotton, for transhipment for Hamburg 2,6212 cwts wheat, 8000 cwts bones.

Country Crafts (Bombay) 457 cwts cotton upressed.

IMPORTS.

Kola s, (Bombay)—400 pieces white goods, (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—2734 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 685 pieces prints (foreign).

Rockabill s, (Liverpool)—150 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 3374 pieces white goods, (foreign) 2771 pieces prints (foreign and 1500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign).

City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—170 pieces prints (foreign).

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—250 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1400 pieces white goods (foreign) and 20 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—61 pieces grey goods (foreign) 61 pieces grey goods (Indian) 63 pieces prints (foreign) 366 pieces prints (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—2033 pieces grey goods (foreign) 9816 pieces grey goods (Indian)—4070 pieces white goods (foreign) 2330 pieces prints (foreign) 1600 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 4500 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 2500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 46 cwts copper.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1536 pieces grey goods (foregn) 4713 pieces grey goods (Indian) 4427 pieces white goods (foreign) 1311 piece prints (foreign) 144 pieces prints (Indian) 4000 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 30 cwts copper.

Rheinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign) and 570 cwts steel.

City of Khios s, Liverpool via Bombay)—209 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 3,374 pieces white goods (foreign) 2,771 pieces prints (foreign) and 1,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay),—5,795 pieces grey goods (foreign), 8,863 pieces grey goods (Indian, 22,646 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,778 pieces prints (foreign), 7,200 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 4,555 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), and 1035 pieces T red and dyed yarns (Indian)

Assyeia s, (Bombay)—1,416 white goods (foreign), 333 pieces prints (foreign) 16 pieces prints (Indian), 45 cwts copper, and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Pachumba s, (Bombay),—3,288 pieces grey goods (foreign) 13,337 pieces grey goods (Indian) 6,754 pieces white goods (foreign) 3,713 pieces prints (foreign) 8,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 48 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Kola s. (Bombay)—1,855 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 5651 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10,897 pieces white goods (foreign) 5,428 pieces prints (foreign), 1,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 7,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 2 200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 19 cwts iron bar &c 11 cwts spelter 15 cwt copper, and 52 cwts yellow metal.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)— 67 pieces white goods (foreign)

Country Crafts (Bombay)—17 cwts iron bar &c and 63,300 gallons kerosine oil

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FEATHER PILLOWS.—Made from Best English Feathers, chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

THE "NEW" TOILET VINAGER, Fleurs d'Eucalyptus, a specialite, Rs. 4 per Bottle.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1 and 2 at Rs. 3 and 2-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of these Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MESSRS. CALLIAN MOTI & Co.'s BRANCH at Mahableshwar OPENS on 3rd April next.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of C. B. Cobs, iron grey in colour, and a good match. Perfectly quiet in harness and proved sound three months ago and believed to be sound now. Price Rs. 850 the pair. Also new harness for the above, price Rs. 250. Apply to "R." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—CAMERA LENS, six double-backed Slides and Photographic Apparatus complete, by First-Class Makers. Size of Plate 7½ by 5 inches. Also a Shew's Instantaneous Camera complete. Size quarter Plate. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to "R.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation, Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

TO LET.—First-Class ROOMS in a Flat, near the Fort. Fully and well-furnished for six or seven months, from the 1st May, 1894. Apply to "R.," care of this Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, AT ONCE, a PARTNER, with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, to assist in Financing and Developing a Well Established Weekly Newspaper. No Security will be offered beyond the goodwill of the Paper. A really genuine and excellent chance for investors. Address "NEWS," care of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, a CLERK, thoroughly Experienced in all the details of Passenger and Baggage Agency work. Apply, giving age, experience, and salary required, to "B.B.B.," care of this Paper.

GOOD PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply at this Office.

SENIOR READERS WANTED.—To Competent men a Liberal Salary will be given. Apply MANAGER, "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

WANTED, by a European Gentleman (Austrian) a SITUATION in Wholesale Business, or Merchant Office, as Godown-Keeper, Correspondent, or other work. First Class References. Can enter at once. Address "J. K.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, several MECHANICS; must be good Fitters and Turners on foot lathe for Small Jobs, Also few ELECTRICIANS, for Tablework. Apply C. JOST and Co., Fort.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an Experienced COMPOUNDER, to take charge of a Dispensary, at Poona. One who can give Security will be given Handsome Pay. Goanese preferred. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms, &c., to DR. A. M. DOTIWALLA, 2083, Guffarbeg Street, Poona.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.—LAST SEASON for purchasing the Real, Original Wonderland Native Art Pottery.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Well-known, most Central, close to Public Offices. Visitors may rely on Mr. D'SOUZA'S well-served Table.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Most splendid Hotel in the Station. Comfortable and convenient. Perfect Dinners. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

DOROTHY BEAUTY BALM for the hands and complexion. SKIN TONIC for Wrinkled and Puffy Skin. CURLINE for keeping the Hair in Curl.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzic, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! The lovers of Indian and English MUSIC are informed that a most novel, and first of its kind ever imported in Bombay, Musical Box, made of best Walnut Wood, 4 by 2 feet, with a very handsomely made table to match, playing 24 best selected Indian and English Airs, imported by and exhibited for SALE at CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Company's Watch-Maker, of Meadow Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

FLOWER POTS in Majolica, the most Artistically finished Art Pottery on Raised Work, richly decorated with Gold.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS, Lieut-Colonel T. HARRIS-Military Secretary, S. W. EDGERLEY, Private Secretary, Captain R. M. POORE, A.-D.-C., Lieut. C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, by 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, 31st March, 1894, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 4 p.m., on 5th April, 1894, when they should be addressed to "BELLA VISTA," Mahableshwar, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 17th March, 1894.

PRODUCTS OF VICTORIA-AUSTRALIA.

WITH a view to the introduction of the Undermentioned VICTORIAN PRODUCTS into INDIA, Samples thereof will be displayed on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, from 10 o'clock A.M., and Merchants and others are cordially invited to attend. Entrance at Southern door.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to be present.

Wines, Brandy, Ales, Quinine Wine, Preserved Meats, Concentrated Milk, Butter, Cheese, Jams, Preserved Fruits, Sauces, Biscuits, Flour, Compressed Forages, Tallow, Eucalyptus (Oils and Extracts of) Frankoline, Seeds, Leather, Soap, Preservitas, and Red Gum Syrup.

S. H. ROWE,
J. KELLY,
Official Representatives of the Government of Victoria.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 24th March, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

No telegrams with market advices are to hand through Reuter since those referred to in our short report under Saturday evening's date, and the weekly American crop figures are consequently still missing; but the following are our weekly Cotton statistics as far as they have been received:—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	....	50,000	69,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	....	18,000	56,000
" " Continent.......	....	38,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	......	4,452,000	6,400,000
" exports to U. K. do.	......	1,736,000	2,734,000
" " to Continent do.	......	1,541,000	1,993,000
" Stock in the Ports	....	818,000	1,098,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Total supply of all kinds	4,330,000	4,000,000	4,483,000
" " Surats	323,000	232,000	280,660

For the United Kingdom only the figures are

	1894.	1893.	1892
Stock in Liverpool	1,840,000	1,654,000	1,749,710
" London	6,000	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	120,000	50,000	105,000
East Indian "	20,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	.....	1,719,000	1,864,710
Price of Mid-Americans	......	5d.	3 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	....	4 7-16d.	3 1-8d.
Difference.....	.....	9-16d.	9-16d.

MONEY—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	1,86,678
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	9,38,080
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	56,40,487
Government Securities	"	"	11,684
Other authorized "	Nil		Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	4,36,436
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Dec.	"	3,26,821
Balances with other Banks	"	"	6,35,473
Cash...............................	"	"	45,29,377

Although the Presidency Bank was closed for three days during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, there had been considerable movement in some of the figures given in the Return, leading to a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of 43¼ lakhs, at 173¼ lakhs, compared with an increase to a rather less amount disclosed by the previous Return. The heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, aggregating some 56¼ lakhs, may be partly accounted for by the necessity of making provisions for the holidays when the Banks would be closed; and in other directions there is not much change to notice, the addition to Loans having been about a lakh less, and diminution on Bills Discounted about 5 lakhs smaller than in the week preceding. Altogether the increase in the trade Demand shown by the statement under review is 57¼ lakhs, against a falling off of 42¾ lakhs in the previous Return, the difference between this and the actual Cash Balance being principally accounted for by an increase in Government Deposits at the Branches (reduced by some decrease at the Head Office) and by smaller balances with other Banks.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of Pachora, at Rs. 161; but the Mills have made purchases aggregating 2,450 bales, consisting of 1,000 Barsee, at Rs. 195; 350 Mowa, at Rs. 194; 300 Bhosawal, at Rs. 178; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 166/7; and Mulcapore, at Rs. 183/5; 100 each of Sheagaum, at Rs. 185; and Pachora, at Rs. 159; and 100 old Julgaum, at Rs. 148 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	3	15	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	13	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi...............	"	3	10	0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	3	0	"
Hard Yellow......................	"	4	1	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	8	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	8	0	"

SEEDS are still steady in tone, a moderate export business having been reported to-day, and our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-0 to	Rs.	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-5-0 to	" 6-6-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-1-0 to	" 6-3-0	"
Do. Red do......	" 5-8-6 to	" 5-10-0	"
Gingelly, White............	" 42-8-0 to	" 43-0-0	"
Do. Mixed...........	" 39-0-0 to	" 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday and Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..................	9,795	bales
Wheat..................	15,770	cwts.
Linseed	73,337	"
Rapeseed	11,846	"
Gingelly	4,248	"
Poppyseed..............	1,021	"
Groundnuts	10,638	"
Castorseed	1,078	"
Rice.....................	12,041	"

FREIGHTS have re-opened dull, with tonnage offering at the rates which ruled before the holidays; but with only a few takers, and that a reduction of about 6d. per ton therefrom. We learn that during the late holidays, an April loading steamer was fixed at 18s. 9d. per ton; another, in the same position, at 18s. 6d.; and one for May loading, at 18s. 6d. per ton, all for one picked port (Hamburg included.)

EXCHANGE re-opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for Demand; but we heard of but little enquiry for Bank remittance for any delivery, and, before long, 1s. 1 25-32d. for ready Telegraphic became avaliable without buyers; but a little Demand was taken by the Bazaar, for April delivery, at this rate. The home and continental markets being practically closed at present for the Easter holidays, there is but a limited quantity of Merchants' Paper offering, a moderate amount only having been reported placed for immediate delivery, at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. to the end of April; but about £50,000 of re-sale, for April and May delivery, is reported at 1s. 1 27-32d. and 1s. 1 13-16d. respectively, by the Bullion dealers. From Calcutta we hear that the market there was quiet but steady to-day at about the same rates as those ruling here; and we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 ¾ to 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·46½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 103 13-16 for Fours for Money and Account, and remained at about these quotations throughout the day, in a weak market, closing at the same; with 100¼ named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Although this market nominally re-opened to-day, there has been no business to speak of passing, and our quotations remain as before the holidays, except that Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at 1,147¼.

THE PRICE OF BAR SILVER AND MEXICAN DOLLARS.

THE Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has sent us some very comprehensive tables compiled by Mr. T. E. Sansom of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, showing the relative values that have existed between Bar Silver and Mexican Dollars during the year 1893.

The table is too long to reproduce, but we give the figures for the first date quoted in each month:—

Date.	Price of Bar Silver per Ounce Standard in London.	Price of Mexican Dollars per Ounce in London.	Value of Maxican Dollars per Ounce at price of Standard Bar Silver.	Price of Mexican Dollars per Ounce, cheaper than their metallic value.	Price of Mexican Dollars per Ounce, dearer than their metallic value.	Mexican Dollars cheaper than their metallic value per cent.	Mexican Dollars dearer than their metallic value per cent.
1893.	pence.	pence.	pence.	pence.	pence.	pence pr. ct.	pence pr. ct.
Jan. 2	38 5-16	37½	37·28	·03	...	·08	...
Feb. 1	38 5-16	37 3-8	37·28	..	·09	..	·26
Mar 3	38 5-16	No quotation. ...	37·23	..	...	...	..
Apr. 4	38 1-16	37 3-8	37·03	..	·34	...	·92
May 1	38½	37¾	37·46	...	·29	...	·78
June 1	37¾	37¼	36·73	...	·54	...	1·40
July 1	33½	No quotation. ...	32·60	...	...	..	...
Aug 1	32¾	Bare	31·87	...	...	..	...
Sept 1	34	33½	33·08	...	·42	...	1·26
Oct. 3	33 7-8	33 5-8	32·96	...	·67	...	1·96
Nov 2	32	32	31·14	..	·86	...	2·70
Dec 1	31 15-16	32 3-8	31·08	...	1·30	...	4·05

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUHAN—March 22, at Byculla, the wife of E. M. Duhan, of a daughter. (Yorkshire papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLME—March 18, at Oak Lodge, Naini Tal, the wife of C H Holme, of a daughter.

MANN—March 17, at Mains, Cachar, the wife of R W Mann, of a son.

MEIK—March 21, at 8, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of Alic Crie-Meik, Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEAVER—McARTHUR—March 17, at Christ Church Kurseong, by the Rev R W Stuart, Chaplain, George Herbert Beaver, of Calcutta, to Adelaide Louisa, daughter of W J McArthur, Esq. of Gyree Gong Tea Estate, Foong Kurseong.

DEATHS.

DASS—March 12, at his residence No 16-17, Kupaleetola Lane, Calcutta, Zemindar Babu Raj Kissen Dass, of the Kupalee family, aged 60.

VENKATA R DDI—March 15, at Pamdurti, Penukonda Taluk, Anantapur District, Madras, Pamdurti Venkata Reddi, Reddi of Pamdurti, aged 35 years.

WINTLE—March 14, at the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Macdonald Wintle, Bengal Police, son of the late Major-General E Wintle, B S C, aged 40.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1894.

IT is clear from the drift of recent declarations in the House of Commons that the Government is coming round to the opinion—which has found open expression in the *Times*—that the exemption of English cotton goods from the Indian Tariff is indefensible, and that their inclusion in the schedule of dutiable goods is inevitable. On the 14th March Mr. Fowler, the newly-appointed Secretary of State for India, stated in reply to Mr. Macfarlane, the member for Argyll that Lord Kimberley had declined to sanction an import duty on cotton goods, because in view of the resolutions passed in the House of Commons it ought not to be imposed except under the stress of a more urgent necessity than that which is shown to exist at present. The "at present" in this connection has a certain significance, especially having regard to the prominence given by Lord Kimberley when receiving the Manchester deputation on the subject, to the fact that in India there is a strong feeling in favour of the re-imposition of the duties. On March 19 Mr. Macfarlane returned to the charge, and asked if in the event of the Government of India agreeing to place an excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, the Secretary of State would assent to a corresponding import duty on cotton goods imported from the United Kingdom into India. This question elicited the reply that if the Government of India were able to propose a countervailing excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, it would, in his opinion, remove the serious objection to the imposition of an import duty. If such a proposal came from the Government of India it would, Mr. Fowler added, receive the careful attention of her Majesty's Government. It is impossible to read this question and the answer which it invited without drawing the conclusion that Mr Macfarlane knew when he was putting it that it would afford the Government an opportunity for indicating the policy to which they are prepared to give effect. From information which has come to us by the last mail the opinion in political circles in London is that the re-imposition of the cotton duties can only be brought within the sphere of practical politics by the willingness of the Government of India to impose an excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures that would guarantee the mill industry of Lancashire from the danger of losing the Indian market by the competition of a protected local industry. In Manchester no heed is given to the argument that a tax confined to the finer goods would not be protective, inasmuch as goods of that quality are not manufactured in India. There is a belief that Manchester goods weighted with a customs duty of five per cent. would invite the competition of the Indian mills. It cannot be said that this apprehension is altogether baseless, for machinery of the kind required for the manufacture of the finer counts has been indented for by some of the Indian mills with a view to the production of that class of goods.

Mr. George Cotton, speaking at the public meeting recently held at the Town Hall, dwelt on the fact that the protest which the meeting were asked to make was against the exclusion of such piece-goods and yarns as cannot be manufactured in India. But it is not easy to draw the line and say that goods of a certain quality cannot be manufactured in this country. Mr. Cotton admitted that it would be unreasonable—we should prefer to say, it would be impracticable and useless—to expect the manufacturers of England to submit tamely to an import duty on goods such as could be manufactured in this country. Such duty, he said very frankly, would mean the protection of Indian mills against those of Lancashire, and he went so far as to say that looking at the matter from an Imperial standpoint he could imagine no legislative enactment, which would more quickly imperil the unity of the empire than one sanctioning the protection of an industry in any one of her dependencies against the mother-country. Unfortunately for the argument all the larger Colonies have deliberately and with set purpose established protective duties in the interest of their own manufactures and to the detriment of the manufactures of the United Kingdom. It is strange that this injury has not aroused the Lancashire members to bring pressure on the Colonial office. In India no one proposes protective duties as such. The Lancashire mill-owners are up in arms when it is proposed for purely fiscal purposes to impose duties, which might conceivably protect a local industry that may compete with their own. With duties which are protective against goods which they do not themselves produce, they have no quarrel. They see without concern duties levied on fifty-six per cent. of all goods—excluding treasure and Government stores—imported into India. They claim exemption for the goods which they themselves deal in, though they form forty-four per cent. of the total. They ask that the Government of India should be compelled to abstain from imposing a duty on imports amounting to twenty-nine crores of rupees, in which they have a personal interest. It is not proposed that the whole of the twenty-nine crores should contribute their quota to the treasury, but only the seventeen crores representing the finer qualities, which are not produced in India, and which have therefore at present at all events no competition to fear. They claim complete exemption, and endeavour to disguise the real character of this demand by alleging that the duty levied on even finer qualities of goods would be protective. They do not point out that the duties imposed under the Tariff Acts of which they have secured exemption are protective, not in a constructive, but in a real sense. The Indian manufacturers of leather boots and shoes and woollens are all protected. The duties on sugar, tea, spices, provisions are protective. Why are these protective duties to be imposed while Manchester goods are exempted, though in their case protection would be of a far more attenuated and shadowy kind?

It might be argued that the Tariff Act as it stand being contrary to the principles of free trade should not have been instituted at all. But such a measure being deemed necessary, the exclusion of nearly one-half of the imports from the schedule on the ground that in their case they might be either now or hereafter in some sense protective, is not to be defended on any recognised principle. The Government having decided to minimise the amount of the deficit, which was clipped and pruned to three crores, decided to impose customs duties calculated to yield Rx. 1,140,000—not three crores. The suspension of two-thirds of the famine grant, and forty lakhs taken from the Local Governments reduce the deficit to a little over thirty lakhs, which will still have to be made good at the end of the year. It is certain indeed that the deficit will be really forty lakhs more, for the nine millions sterling of Council Bills, which the Secretary of State has still to dispose of will owing to the further fall in Exchange involve a loss of between three and four per cent. which works out at approximately forty lakhs. If a deficit amounting to seventy lakhs at the end of a year of transition did not disconcert the Finance Minister, it might be argued that there was no absolute necessity for imposing a five per cent. import duty on a moiety of the imports of the country in order to obtain a little more than a crore. But if the Government considered taxation to be necessary the import duties should have been considered in their entirety. If the cotton imports amounting on an average to nearly thirty crores were to be excluded on the ground that they might be regarded as protective, then the remainder of the imports, the duties on which are undoubtedly protective, should have come under the operation of the same principle, and no duties at all should have been imposed. As a matter of fact they have been imposed, thus showing that protective principles have no real terrors for practical statesmen when a financial deficit has to be made good. The deficit still yawns wide, and it can only be filled by restoring to the schedule the cotton goods, which the Government of India originally placed there, the India Council unanimously approved; and Lord Kimberley declined to sanction on the ground that the need for imposing them is not "at present" sufficiently established. The financial results of the year will remove any doubt which may linger on that score. But will the Indian mill-owner be willing to submit to an excise of five per cent. in order that the Secretary of State may sanction the imposition of the cotton duty?

THE coming investiture of H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur by H. E. Lord Harris with the charge of his State will be an unique occasion in its past thirty years' annals, and affords an interesting opportunity to note the progress which it has made during his Highness' minority. The administration of the State has been in the hands of a Council which owed its existence in 1882 to the Government of Sir James Fergusson. Its deliberations were, in the beginning, presided over by his Highness' late father, the Regent, whose untimely death in 1886 deprived his Highness of a noble example, and the country of one who was widely-acknowledged as an enlightened administrator. His efforts for progress and improvement have been ably supplemented by the Dewan of the State, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Cuvarji, C.I.E., on whom the Presidentship of the Council has since devolved. These twelve years' history of the State presents an unbroken record of steady advancement, which has no reason to dread a comparison with the surrounding British districts. The revenue has increased from fourteen lakhs of rupees to nearly nineteen, the imposition of fresh taxes being quite out of the question in view of the policy inaugurated by the late Regent for abolishing transit duties and other obnoxious imposts throughout the State. The requirements of secondary and higher education have been adequately supplied by a provision for teaching agriculture, and adding a first B.A. class in the local High School and College respectively, and aiding two private English-teaching institutions, one under Native, and the other under Missionary management. Primary education has been encouraged by a liberal subsidy to village indigenous schools, and providing trained women teachers for girls' schools. This has borne fruit in increasing the number of schools from 154 to 215, and scholars from 9,191 to 15,063. The expenditure on all grades of education has risen from Rs. 71,646 to Rs. 1,48,949. The education of the industrial classes has been advanced by the Technical School founded to perpetuate the memory of the late Regent. An industrial survey of the State is in progress for ascertaining what encouragement is needed, and how to develope the industrial resources of the districts. The geological survey has unearthed an abundance of iron-ore, which, unfortunately, cannot be worked to pay for want of coal or other fuel. About Rs. 80,00,000 have been expended on roads, bridges, school-houses, water-works, including the branch railway from Miraj, which cost Rs. 24,00,000. That line is paying 1·6 per cent., though it was built more as a guarantee against heavy losses involved in future times of scarcity and famine than as a financial project. The Honourable Mr. Lee-Warner's advocacy of the scheme, while President of the Council of Administration, was fittingly recognised by naming after him the large bridge which spans the river Krishna. The organisation of the Medical Department under the exclusive control of the Council has led to the opening of eight more dispensaries in the district, thus bringing medical relief within easier reach of the rural population. In furtherance of the philanthropic movement initiated by Lady Dufferin for the relief of Indian women, nurses and midwives have been trained in the principal hospital of the State, and drafted to the outlying dispensaries. Nor have the dumb cattle been forgotten. The utilisation of the time-honoured fair at Chinchli for a cattle and agricultural show, which owed its inception to the late Regent's keen interest in cattle-breeding, has been followed up by a paddock and nursery for rearing young stock, improved cattle-farms, and a veterinary dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of private cattle. An invested reserve of between eleven and twelve lakhs of rupees in addition to a surplus of about four lakhs in the State treasury, after all the liberal expenditure which those numerous improvements must have necessitated, speaks well for the manner in which the resources of Kolhapur have been husbanded. The council of administration deserve to be congratulated on the happy results of the care they have devoted to the affairs of the State.

SOME significance attaches to a speech delivered by Mr. Bryce at the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Colonial Institute, which was celebrated by a banquet held in the Whitehall Rooms, on Wednesday, March 7. Mr. Bryce proposed the toast of "The United Empire," and in doing so called attention to the different views which now prevailed as to our Colonial possessions from those which were advocated some years ago. It used to be said that as our colonies became strong they would try to cast themselves loose from the mother-country. That has not happened. Mr. Bryce maintained that the self-government bestowed on the Colonies has attached them more strongly to the mother-country. Now, he asked, why should they ever wish to go? The Colonies without British protection would run far greater risks than at present from the aggression of Foreign Powers. Then there are sentimental advantages of the connection. Every Briton would lose a large amount of patriotic joy if he could not feel that he belongs to a country which is the centre of British-speaking communities all over the world, and there is no colonist who would not feel worse off if he were not a citizen of the Great British Empire. The world itself would lose if the British Empire—the strongest of all influences for peace, particularly on the ocean highways—were broken up or weakened. To the vitality of the indomitable spirit of courage and enterprise, which centuries of freedom had given to the British race, nothing contributed more than the sense of Imperial greatness. That spirit was never stronger than now. Every British Government would, Mr. Bryce believes, be animated by it, and would trust to it to maintain the unity of the Empire. So strong an Imperialist speech as this has not been delivered by a member of a Liberal Government for many years past. Perhaps, Mr. Bryce feels himself more at liberty to play upon the Imperial keynote, now that Lord Rosebery—a strong Imperialist—is Prime Minister; but in any case it is evident from this speech that the "Little Englanders" are not likely to influence the councils of the re-constructed Cabinet.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART., has issued invitations to an evening party at "Petit Hall" to-morrow, to have the honour of meeting their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has officially notified that the Army Head-Quarters were established at Mahableshwar yesterday. References of an emergent nature only are to be addressed to Mahableshwar. All other correspondence should be forwarded to Poona as usual.

YESTERDAY afternoon her Excellency Lady Harris gave a treat to the children belonging to various schools in Bombay. The number of pupils (boys and girls) was about 750. The children were provided with all sorts of in-door and out-door amusements, and subsequently with light refreshments. Lady Harris was indefatigable in looking to the comforts of the children, and left nothing undone to make the treat a success. The children who seemed to enjoy the treat heartily, were also awarded prizes by her Ladyship.

AS PREVIOUSLY announced, Messrs. S. W. Rowe and J. Kelly, official representatives of the Government of Victoria, have arranged for a display of samples of Victorian products in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to-day. The exhibition which commences at ten o'clock consists of wines, brandy, ales, quinine wine, preserved meats, concentrated milk, butter, cheese, jams, preserved fruits, sauces, biscuits, flour, compressed forages, tallow, eucalyptus (oils and extracts) of frankoline, seeds, leather, soap, preservitas, and red gum syrup. His Excellency Lord Harris is to visit the display at one o'clock. Invitations to attend have been sent out to merchants, traders, and others interested in commerce, and there is every prospect that these invitations will be largely responded to.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd March, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 129,593 maunds and an increase of Rs. 38,064 in the earnings

IT has been suggested, says the Allahabad paper (referring to an article appearing the other day in our editorial columns), that an attempt may be made to evade the operation of the new Tariff Act, so far as silver is concerned, by shipping it to ports in Native States, and thence conveying it inland to British territory. This is quite a feasible method of procedure, and the 5 per cent. profit to be gained may tempt some persons to try the experiment. They will, of course, be detected in the long run, particularly if they carry on the business to any extent, but they may be prepared to run the risk of confiscation of a particular consignment on the chance of getting many others through. The only ports really open to them are those on the Kathiawar coast, Bhavnagar, Verawal and Porbandar: the foreign settlements are hedged with a Customs line where smugglers can be stopped at once. But the three places mentioned have railway communication with the interior of the country, and silver can be sent from them by train all over India. The Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar system effects a junction with the Bombay-Baroda line at Wadhwan, and there is no Customs establishment there. Silver could, therefore, be smuggled through among other merchandise with the greatest ease, for the railway authorities could not open every box or package to see what it contained. That would dislocate the traffic, and give rise to serious complaints on the part of traders.

IT is, we believe, continues our contemporary the fact that some time ago cargoes of kerosine oil were landed at Verawal and sent up-country duty free, and if this could be successfully done with oil how much more simply could silver be got through. A thousand bars could be spread amon a large number of packages, and no suspicion would arise as to extra weight of this or that bale of goods. There is only one remedy possible to prevent smuggling. The Government must undertake the collection of Customs' dues at the Kathiawar ports just as they do elsewhere, paying the petty States concerned full revenue after all expenses of establishment have been realised. There can be no possible hardship to the local Durbars in this course, and in all probability they would gain financially, as peculation and bribery would be put an end to for all time. So long as Bhavnagar, Verawal and Porbandar were not linked with the Indian railway systems, there was no danger of Customs' dues being evaded. Goods shipped to these ports had to be carried inland on pack-animals, over a difficult country, and the heavy expense involved in this mode of carriage more than counterbalanced any profit made. But now that Kathiawar has three lines of rail, the conditions are altogether changed. Ordinary merchandise may not be smuggled through, but silver is almost certain to be "run" past Wadhwan. The Government of India will doubtless take the necessary steps to prevent the evasion of the Tariff Act, and the Bombay Government, which is more immediately interested in the matter as exercising political control over the Kathiawar States, can scarcely raise any valid objections to the course above suggested.

A SANYASI in Bengal has discovered an original mode of mortifying his body; the process he follows is to bury his head and face and neck in a heap of sand with his trunk and legs raised, and he remains in this position for hours together. He is accompanied by a young *chela* who collects the offerings of the pilgrims while his *guru* practises his art.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 25.

The Government will consult India before assenting to the decisions arrived at by the Paris Sanitary Convention.

MEDICAL CONGRESS AT ROME.

Four thousand delegates have arrived in Rome to attend the Medical Congress to be held there.

RUSSIA ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.

It is reported here that the Russian posts along the Afghan frontier are being largely reinforced.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 24.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, March 26.

The s. s. Peninsular, which left Bombay on the 20th instant, arrived here at 8 a.m., yesterday.

THE MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

The survey for the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway is proceeding satisfactorily.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

It is definitely decided that the debate on the Budget shall take place to-morrow.

MAJOR VON WISSMAN.

Among the visitors to Calcutta is Major Von Wissman of East African fame. He leaves India shortly for Zanzibar.

"PROTECTED PRINCES OF INDIA."

Messrs. MacMillan and Co. have in press a work on "Protected Princes of India," by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I. The book deals with the history of the evolution of British relations with the States in India under the suzerainty of the Queen-Empress.

THE TRANSFER OF THE SOUTH LUSHAI HILL TRACTS.

The transfer of the South Lushai Hill Tracts, from Bengal to Assam, will not take place after all, administrative financial difficulties having been held to outweigh the advantages to be gained. The question will not come up for consideration again, except in connection with the transfer of the whole of the Chittagong division. Meanwhile certain economies in the administration of the South Lushai Hill District are to be made, which will result in an annual saving of one lakh of rupees.

THE MILITARY POLICE BATTALION.

The Military Police Battalion will be reduced in strength, and the Commandership abolished.

CAPTAIN SHAKESPEAR.

Captain Shakespear, Superintendent of the District, proceeds home on leave; Mr. Boileau of the Police Battalion officiating for him.

THE NORTH LUSHAI DISTRICT.

The North Lushai District remains under the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. A. W. Davis continuing as Superintendent.

SUICIDE.

On Saturday Mr. MacNeill, Superintendent of the office of the Commissioner, Central Division, Sagaing, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances.

Serious remonstrances have on several occasions been recently addressed to the Commissioner on the neglect of official correspondence, including several important matters. An inquiry showed that much official correspondence had been burked, and suspicion fell on the Superintendent, who then committed suicide.

MR. KELLY AT AGRA.

Mr. Kelly, of the Victorian Customs, will arrive to-morrow at Agra. While there he will have an interview with the Commissary-General, when the question of supplying Australian frozen meats and other food products to Indian troops will be discussed.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BURMA.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie resumes charge of the Chief Commissionership of Burma on May 1.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of Burma, who is now at Darjeeling, resumes charge of his appointment, on May 1.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, March 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here day before yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, March 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, March 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

LONDON, March 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, March 24.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, March 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here at day-light to-day.

COLOMBO, March 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

March 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat arrived here this afternoon.

March 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Friday 23rd instant.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Friday the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Ava left Aden for Zanzibar on Friday the 23rd instant, at noon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

March 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar at noon on Friday, the 30th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 25.

10 p.m.	81·3

MONDAY, March 26.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	85·3
3 p.m.	88·3
6 p.m.	87·0

SPORT AND PASTIME.

(BY OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 9.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

During the last decade the professional football player has become to a very large extent the idol of the masses of Great Britain. The hero-worship which has been lavished upon "Macphairson Clonglocketty Angus McClan," in common with all other paid leather-propellers from ayont the Tweed, has been the subject of considerable satire. The professional footballer has too often been held up to public ridicule and contempt as a being very much lower than the angels and very little above the animals. He has been twitted as the latter-day representative of the old-time prize ring, and he has been pictured as a coarse, brutal personage who kicked a ball about because he was paid to do so. He has generally been looked upon as a mere Caledonian mercenary, and one in whom the sporting instinct was altogether subservient to the cursed thirst for gold. By the way this mono-metallic craze is very common to humanity. I know some amateurs who have been more costly to football clubs than any paid professional, and infinitely more awkward to control. It is my object and my purpose at this writing to say a good word for the professional Association football player. I have known many of them, and speaking broadly I have found them as civil, as well-behaved, and as decent fellows as are to be met with in their class. When I go among the artisans of this, or any neighbouring county, I don't expect to discover men of "tone," of affectation, of veneer, of asthetic taste, or of education. No, I look for the manly qualities which make a true man, for honesty, for self-respect, for some degree of education, for skill, and for the sporting faculty. I have seen these traits as well developed in many a professional footballer as in many an undergraduate playing for his University. And if it comes to fair play, why I have noticed, I regret to say, amateurs engage in far more dirty tricks on the field than professionals. Thus, while I cannot go the length of hero-worship for footballers, I have more respect for them as a class of the sporting community than I have for many other sections. This I can and do say with perfect sincerity. Of course, the professional footballer has his faults. It would be idle to deny this. Maybe some are lazy, some are intemperate, some are greedy and grasping, some are hasty-tempered, some are contemptible in their conduct on the field, and perhaps an odd one or two have been guilty of "throwing their club over." But what of these things? I do not expect to find perfection under the sun. The rose of Florida, the most beautiful flower, emits no fragrance. The bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no song. The cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit. Dandies, the showiest of men have no sense, and ball-room belles, the loveliest creatures in the world, are very often ditto. Knowing the truth of this quotation I do not anticipate that I shall stumble across perfection in the football player, still he is at least an average man.

"SEMI-FINALS" OF OTHER DAYS.

The first duty in the matter of an interview is to catch your subject. Well, I looked around and thought of the semi-final ties to be played to-day (Saturday) in the annual competition for the English Association Cup. The Bolton Wanderers have to meet Sheffield Wednesday at Manchester, and the Blackburn Rovers Notts at Sheffield. Precisely the same pairs have previously met in the same stage of the competition. It was early in the year 1884, before professionalism had been recognised and legalised, that Notts after two tremendous games with Bolton Wanderers defeated them in the hunt for the cup by a bare goal. Notts had the same severe battle with the Swifts, who after two terrible ties retired discomfited by one goal. This brought Notts to the semi-final stage, and in this they had to meet Blackburn Rovers at the Aston Lower Grounds. It was a great game. Well do I remember little Joe Lofthouse and the other forwards on his side slowly but surely working the ball past the burly Sherwin, who kept goal like a Trojan. It was the only point of the match, and thus Notts were eventually overthrown by the team which so soon after won the trophy for the second time. Well do I remember the Notts team of those days. It contained such giants of the game as the brothers Cursham, the brothers Dobson, Gunn (the cricketer) Stuart Macrae, and Harry Moore, who were all International players, to say nothing of Sherwin. I have seen the Notts Football Club capable of holding its own with any team in the kingdom, and please to remember they had no "Caledonian mercenaries" in those days. Still, Notts could never manage to rout the Rovers in a Cup tie. In the spring of 1890 the Bolton Wanderers met Sheffield Wednesday at Birmingham in the same stage of the competition, and what is more the "Blades" found their way into the final. I have friends in each of the four teams even to this day. This embarrassment of riches caused me to think which club I should select, and which player I should choose for a chat. The Bolton Wanderers have been trying to capture the old tin-pot for a number of years, and I am told that this March they intend to set the seal of fame to all their past achievements by actually doing so. I feel sure no one will begrudge them such an honour save a few ardent admirers of the other clubs most concerned. That, however, is a detail. Accordingly I went to Bolton and waylaid one of the most famous of the Wanderers in the person of Davie Weir, who enjoys a national reputation as a skilful professional.

A CHAT WITH DAVIE WEIR, OF BOLTON.

A retiring sort of man is Davie Weir. He had never consented to be interviewed before. In fact, he had sedulously avoided various quill-drivers, who had plotted and planned to interrogate and cross-examine him. Still, as I said—he might just as well be bothered, questioned, and dissected prior to winning the cup as after the event. No, he didn't mind if he did oblige me, but he did not know that he could tell me much about himself as a football player. He really could not give me a portrait, for he rarely indulged in the vanity of having his photograph taken. Yes, he had formed one of many groups, but a cabinet photograph was a form of vanity he eschewed. I found Davie Weir a quiet, modest, retiring, self-contained sort of man with none of the bounce, bluster, and brag so freely attributed to football professionals. Standing 5ft. 8½in., and scaling about 11st 9lbs., Davie Weir is a compact, well-built athlete, who does not carry an ounce of superfluous flesh. It was with some diffidence he told me that he was born on August 29th, 1863 at Aldershot.

"Why," I exclaimed, "you are not even a Scotchman after all?"

"Well, no. I am the son of an officer's servant. I was born when my parents were quartered at the great military dept, but from the age of 12 I was brought up in Scotland, at Coatbridge and Glasgow. I learned my football in Scotland. As soon as the boys of Scotland are able they begin playing football. Many a game had I, as a youngster, with an indiarubber ball the size of your hand. The Scotch lad who has once taken to football rarely leaves it off until he is too old for the fun. I have never stopped chasing the leather from those early days until the present hour. At the age of 16 I was the right half-back of a boys' club called the Mayflower in Glasgow. We played in the next field to where the Clyde now disport themselves. Then I used to watch the Glasgow Thistle, who had practice games in the evening between members. Sometimes some of the players did not turn up and I was picked on one of the sides in these impromptu matches. I suppose I must have shown some promise, because the secretary of the Thistle, Mr. R. T. Dow, soon asked me to take part in an important match against Paisley Athletic. Although I had not the benefit of any experience with a senior team, I rushed into the fray, as they say, and did my best. The result is that I have been assisting first-class teams ever since. After helping the Thistle for two seasons I removed to Maybole, when I obtained a good situation at my trade. Oh, yes, I have a trade, and I have stuck to it through all my football. I am a shoe-maker, and make own football boots. Well, I went to Maybole, in Ayrshire, and played with the Maybole club. Then I came to England again. I joined the Halliwell team, and from them I went to the Bolton Wanderers. Indeed, since I came south I have shared my time up between Halliwell Bolton Wanderers, and Ardwick. I have had overtures from Preston, North End and Everton, but I never went to either. I have had the honour of playing with England against Scotland at the Oval in 1889. I was then inside left, and during the same season I was the centre half-back at Liverpool against Ireland."

THE MOST DIFFICULT POSITIONS IN THE FOOTBALL-FIELD.

"Which position do you consider the hardest place to fill satisfactorily?"

Without a moment's hesitation. Weir replied: "Undoubtedly that of half-back. It requires more judgment than any other post, if the work is to be done properly. You see a half-back has not only to defend by checking the opposing forwards but he has to feed his own forwards to give them the chances they ought to have. If he doesn't do that they can't play. The half-back is the pivot on which a football team works, and much depends on his nice placing. When I am close in to my antagonists' goal I always have a shot myself, and I should think there are few, if any, half-backs who have scored as many goals as I have. Above all things a half-back requires activity He should be very quick in turning round. He does not need to be a strong kick, or a big man, but he must be quick on his pins. A half-back should be able to turn round smarter than any other man in the team."

"Don't you think the goalkeeper has a hard post? If a half-back makes a mistake, he has a chance of retrieving himself, but a gaolkeeper has no chance."

"Ah, you forget that the goalkeeper can use both hands in addition to his feet. All the same, I am strongly of opinion that the most thankless office is that of goalkeeper. The poor goalkeeper is often blamed when he ought not to be. If he misses a shot, the spectators generally grumble, but the onlookers cannot possibly tell at what angle that shot comes to him; they cannot say when he is first permitted a sight of the ball speeding towards him, and they have no idea of the pace at which the ball travels to him."

"Next to half-back, what do you think the most difficult place to fill, then?"

"Well, I speak from experience when I say the post of centre-forward. This is so difficult because the centre is so well watched, and the centre is so subject to be knocked about. What? What do I consider the most desirable trait in the character of a player on the field? You are asking me something. Still I have not played football without thinking about it. The most desirable qualification, to my thinking, is resourcefulness. Readiness of resource is everything. When I am playing I generally take ten or fifteen minutes to reckon up my men. If I am at half-back, and the forwards opposed to me have no resource, have but one style, and no variation, I can soon bottle them up. The really clever player is the man who can change his tactics, and is full of strategy to get round his opponent. When you see one of these machine-made players settled, his friends and supporters generally remark, "He's not come off to-day." That's true, because he's found a half-back up to his only game, and he has not the readiness of resource to change his method."

THE BEST PLAYERS WEIR HAS SEEN.

"Now, I want you to be good enough to tell me the best players you have ever seen during your experience. That is to say, those you deem the best? Start with the goalkeeper."

"Taking one day with another, of those now playing, I should say that Jimmy Trainer, of the Preston North End, is the most consistent and reliable goalkeeper I know. The best I ever saw, however, was Macaulay, of Dumbarton. As to backs, well, I should take Jack Ross, of Preston, Jones and Somerville in our own team (the Bolton Wanderers), and Clare and Underwood, of Stoke. I am a great admirer of all these five. And in telling you these names, I want you to understand that I am not going to select any good "dirty" player. I never count them. Let me have a man who is a credit to the game he plays. In a back I prefer coolness to strong kicking. The best right half-back—don't be alarmed, I am not going to say Davie Weir—I have seen was George Howarth, of Accrington. He was a fair, persevering, clever lad, and a tryer from beginning to the end. As to left half-backs, the most honest, and one of the very best was Jimmy Forrest, of the Blackburn Rovers. In the centre I must give the palm to Davie Russell, of Preston, and Davie Calderhead, of Notts. Yes, the former was rough, but everybody knew it. He never concealed anything. Russell, when he was well, was a fearless and wonderful half-back. The best forward I ever met in any position was undoubtedly John Goodall, of Derby County. I think John Goodall the best forward who ever lived. He is so fair, such a deadly shot, and such a judicious passer. He never dwells on the ball, and as to getting round his man, why, you never know which way he will go, or how he will do it. And he is as good in one half as the other. The great fault of forwards generally nowadays is that they are what I call one-footed. Any man with practice should use one foot as well as the other, but they don't try, and many a goal is missed through playing on one leg."

HAS THE SCIENCE OF THE GAME PROGRESSED?

"Do you think the play generally of the clubs throughout the country is better than it was formerly?"

"It is better in the sense that it is more equal. There are more clubs playing first-class foot-ball to-day than ever there were, but I don't think that anyone has attained the standard of Preston North End a few years ago. They were unequalled then, and they have been unequalled since. In addition to the North End, the Blackburn Rovers, Notts, and Bolton Wanderers were very great teams in the days gone by. There are twenty better clubs now than there were seven or eight years ago, but there are not four better than those I have named, at least that is what I think. The North End and the earlier clubs hunted pretty successfully, and got the cream of the Scotch players then to be had. No, I can't say I have any strong theory as to why the average Scotchman is a better player than the average Englishman. It is a thing I have often thought about. The only suggestion I can throw out is that the Scotchman begins younger, and sticks at it longer.

THE EFFECT OF THE LEAGUE.

"Do you think the Football League has done good?"

"The League supplied a much-needed stimulus, and has been a good thing for the clubs financially, but from a player's point of view it has scarcely been so satisfactory. You see it means eight months hard labour. In the olden times we hadn't above two hard matches in five weeks. We often had some soft thing in which there was not much to do, but nowadays if a player is to do justice to his club he can't take liberties of any kind, and every match is a hard struggle. One is apt to become played out, and possibly stale for the want of a rest and an easy match. Personally I love the game, and as soon as I see the ball off I am fully alive, and my staleness disappears, but all the same it is a great strain for eight months. Football is not so rough as it used to be, because the officials are better and so well supported by the authorities. Oh, well, as to wages, I have my own opinion. I don't think that any man is worth more than £3 per week for playing football independent of what he can earn at his own livelihood if he likes to work. Which do I consider the more scientific game —cricket or football. Well, I don't know justly. Perhaps I don't know enough of cricket to give a sound opinion. Whenever I play cricket I generally get hit, and so I leave it alone. A cricket ball is small, as you say, but its very solid, and a blow from a fast bowler, on the knee for instance, is no joke. The only thing I can say is that in batting you soon know your bowler and which way the ball will come. All the great bats know all the great bowlers and what to expect. They know how they break, and the pace too, and they are aware whether a ball comes with a man's hand, but in football you never know which way the ball will come and what will happen next." And then Davie Weir told me of his love for fishing and shooting in the Highlands, or the Lowlands of Scotland, and how he had dabbled in many other forms of sport. In fact, he is a born sportsman, a lover of the field, the breezy moorland, and the mountain tarn, and a close observer of Nature to boot. This professional at least compares favourably with many amateurs I have met. When he can no longer chase Fortune's slippery ball on the turf he intends to make shoes for those who are younger and engaged in the fight. Davie Weir is an ingenious workman, and he has a device for making the best football boots the world has yet seen. When the time comes he'll do it too, or I'm no judge of character. I won't give his secret away.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

In addition to the letter published yesterday, our London correspondent further writes on March 9:—

In spite of extremely inclement weather and that Professor Foxwell was holding forth on a cognate subject at the same time in the City there was a crowded and distinguished audience in the Hall of the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Barr Robertson read a paper before the Indian Section on the Indian Currency. Mr. Robertson dealt in succession with the Silver Standard versus the Gold Standard before 1873, the financial difficulties of the Indian Government, the monetary proposals, the committee on Indian Currency, the closing of the mints, the effect of the suspension of the coinage, the balance of the Indian trade, and the gold standard and bimetallism. He pointed out that India, by remaining on the silver standard, had escaped the enormous fall in the prices of commodities that had happened under the gold standard. If India had adopted the gold standard when the rupee was valued in gold at about two shillings, the effect would have been ruinous to the trade and industry of India, as it would have meant a fall in the prices of Indian commodities of at least 35 per cent., which would have been a national disaster. Passing to the monetary proposals, the Currency Committee and the closing of the mints Mr. Robertson thought that the abandonment of silver by India was a mistake as it practically forced the United States to abandon their purchases of silver, and thus struck a severe blow at silver throughout the world. The consequence was the dislocation of trade with silver-money countries to the disadvantage of India, while the gold rate of exchange with London fell a penny below the 1s. 2 5/8d., at which the mints were closed, and though the Secretary of State tried to make 1s. 3½d., the minimum rate at which he would sell Bills, he failed to do so, and therefore, up to the present time, the object of the Indian Government in expecting to get a higher rate than the market rate had entirely failed. Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion, however, that the monetary proposals of the Indian Government in expecting sooner or later to raise the rupee by contraction to 1s. 4d. were perfectly sound according to the laws that govern currencies, though he believed that the further appreciation of gold or the fall in gold prices of commodities that had taken place in the last two months to the extent of 3 per cent. and which was likely to continue would delay the rise in the rupee to 1s. 4d. for an indefinite time. In dealing with the Council Bills he stated the commercial principle to be that these Bills must be sold before the surplus exports left India, and he instanced the cessation of surplus exports from India in the six months ending December last and the balance of surplus imports that set in. His account of the *modus operandi* of the Council Bills and the surplus exports seemed to be accepted by the other speakers as the correct view. He declared that the state of trade and finance is very critical, reminding us that the external trade of this country has for some years been declining in value and that the national revenue is falling off so that the forthcoming budget will show a deficiency of about £2,000,000. While thinking that a gold standard for India at 1s. 4d. would ultimately be reached under the present plan, he nevertheless believed that bimetallism for Europe and the United States is not very far off as public opinion is, according to Mr. Robertson, rapidly maturing on the subject. Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., who presided followed in a long and interesting speech. It is scarcely possible in the space at my command to summarise his remarks, and I will content myself by saying that he gave an unqualified condemnation of the new Indian policy; blamed the Home Government for having "made war upon silver" after the abortive Brussels Conference (though "abortive" was not the word he used) and once more emphasized the fact that England is the only obstacle to an international agreement on the silver question. Sir Raymond West and Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., continued the discussion which, by desire of the meeting, was adjourned until next Tuesday, when Mr. Barclay Chapman, Sir Guilford Molesworth, Sir Alexander Wilson, and other gentlemen will probably speak. The experiment of opening a branch of the Bimetellic League in the very citadel of the monometallists—in Lombard Street—seems to be bearing fruit. The bimetallists may be unduly sanguine, but they have reason to congratulate themselves on the increased interest that is being taken here in London in the schemes to rehabilitate the white metal. It is something to have got a man like Mr. Lidderdale to preside at a lecture under the shadow of the Bank of England by so pronounced a double standard advocate as Professor Foxwell. Not only is that gentleman delivering a series of discourses on the Monetary Question at the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Drapers in Throgmorton Street, but on Tuesday next, while the debate on Mr. Robertson's paper is being continued in the Adelphi, Sir William Houldsworth will be addressing another city audience in Mincing Lane. Is Saul also among the prophets? The bimetallists have dug up a speech, delivered a few years ago by the new Prime Minister in that Mecca of Radicalism, Newcastle, in which he seems to have described the currency question as one of the three great questions of the day, the other two being Home Rule and the interest of England in the affairs of Eastern Europe.

There is a talk of entertaining Lord Lansdowne at dinner on his return from India. An anonymous post-card has been issued broadcast urging all true friends of India and all Indian gentlemen to abstain from taking part in the demonstration and thereby show their disapproval of the late Viceroy's anti-Indian feeling on many important questions relating to India.

We have not yet got over the dynamite scare and with news to hand this morning of the explosion of another anarchist bomb on the Continent—this time in Rome just outside the Italian Chamber of Deputies—the nerves of excitable people will be kept at high tension. One day this week an alleged bomb was found at the Bow Street police court, but its construction was so primitive that it is believed to have been the work of the practical joker again. Yet another supposed infernal machine was found at the private residence of the chief constable of Manchester on Sunday, this also on examination of the canister and its contents is relegated to the category of silly hoaxes. The manufacture of bogus bombs appears now to be quite a favourite diversion with some people who must assuredly belong to the unemployed or they would find something better to do.

The *Morning Advertiser*, although best known as the organ of the liquor trade, is now one of the principal London dailies, and has been pushing its circulation by some novel expedients lately. The other day this journal celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its establishment, and with its issue of that date presented each purchaser with a *fac simile* reproduction of its first number. To-day it is announced that its editor, Mr. Thomas Wright, is dead. Mr. Wright succumbed to an illness contracted on a recent visit to the United States. He was fifty-three years of age, and succeeded Captain Humber as editor of the *Morning Advertiser* in 1886. He has not long survived the centenary year's spurt which he helped to give his paper. Among Metropolitan journalists Mr. Wright was much respected, and the news of his decease will cause widespread regret.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain R. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with No. 3 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, and details consisting of 8 officers, 3 ladies, 5 children, 223 men rank-and-file, 9 women, 15 children, and 85 followers. The Clive will leave for Aden on the 30th instant, with the No. 3 Company S. D. R. A., and 13th Bombay Infantry. Subjoined is the list of officers:—Major W. J. Hicks, Capt. C. J. Perceval, and 2nd-Lt. C. A. Fisher, Royal Artillery; Capt. and Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. Hills, 4 children, Rl. Dub. Fus.; Capt. and Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Middlesex Regt.; Lieut. Robertson Glasgow, Durham L. I.; Lieut. Pinney, Central India Horse; 2nd-Lt. LeMesurier, and Mrs. Lucas and child, 6th Bo. Cavy.

The Indian Hemp Drugs Commission will hold its sittings at Calcutta from the 28th March to the 5th of April, both days inclusive, in the office of the Board of Revenue. The proceedings of the Commission will be open to the public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is probable that the first meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla will be held on the 4th of May.

The two applications submitted by private syndicates to construct railways have been withdrawn, the terms offered by the Government of India not being considered sufficiently favourable.

The new consignment of improved Maxim guns is a very small one, numbering only four. They are expected in India at the commencement of May, when they will be subjected to the usual experimental trials.

Captain Duff has completed his portion of the work of the Indian Army Reorganization Bill, and it is probable that Colonel Sanderson, Judge Advocate-General, will also be placed on special duty in connection with the Bill at the beginning of the Simla session.

It is said that the Directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway have addressed a strong representation to the India Office regarding the delay in this country in sanctioning the linking up of the narrow-gauge systems of railways in the North-West Provinces, according to the recommendation made by the Secretary of State many months ago.

The Government have offered a reward of Rs. 500 to anyone who will give information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the disappearance of Mr. Harold Pearce; who was last seen about half-past eight on the 15th instant near the High School.

At Loralai, a Brahui tribesman attacked a sentry of the ex-Khan's guard on Tuesday, and slightly injured him. The Ghazi was shot down and captured by another sentry. He died shortly after. Before death he admitted that the only motive for the crime was his sympathy with the ex-Khan.

Jubbulpore has been victimised by a swindler. A native youth in European attire, who goes under several *aliases*, is now in the hands of the police for having committed several robberies, and ordering goods under false pretences from some of the local firms. He says he was an articled clerk to a Mr. Grant, barrister-at-law, of Allahabad. Needless to say that there is no barrister of that name at Allahabad. The name under which this ingenuous youth is at present known to the Jubbulpore police is Ganesh Chunder Chunder.

The second meeting of the Medical Association of India took place the other evening in the Association Hall, 62 Ripon Street, Calcutta, when Dr. Juggobundo Bose, the President, occupied the chair, and a large number of the local members of the Association were present, every seat being occupied. Dr. U. Banerjee's paper on Empyema was read and freely discussed. Dr. N. C. Mittra's paper on *Nasha fever* was read, and it was resolved that as the subject was of very great interest, a special meeting be convened to discuss the paper on the 1st of next month. Owing to the lateness of the hour Dr. Chuckerbutty's paper on Caries, and Dr. Sandel's on Post-partum hœmorrhage were postponed for the next ordinary meeting. The last item was the matter in regard to Assistant Surgeons which was introduced by the President. Dr. Fernandez proposed "that the Association go up to the Government of India with a petition in regard to the disabilities of Assistant-Surgeons in their employment." Dr. A. P. Dass, (late Assistant Surgeon of the Chandny Hospital, Calcutta), seconded the resolution which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Dr. Sandel proposed "that a petition be presented to the Government of India under the signature of the President and secretaries of the Association, urging that the position of Assistant-Surgeons in Government service be taken into consideration with a view to the several disabilities under which they labour being removed." Dr. A. C. Basu seconded the resolution which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

News from Rangoon says that since November several Burmese paddy traders have become insolvent, and that the European merchant ring are still keeping prices down.

Correspondents at Umballa assert that the arrangements made there for the pilgrim traffic are very defective, especially in the matter of water-supply at the pilgrim siding or exit. The *bhisti* however numerous, is a broken reed to lean upon for the watering of a multitude, and there ought to be provided a number of stand pipes of pure water, if real precautions against an outbreak of disease are intended.

The game laws which prohibit the killing and sale of certain game during the breeding season are a dead letter in most places. In Delhi, for instance, we hear that venison is shot and brought in and sold to the butchers, and partridge, hare, etc., are still to be found going the rounds of the houses in the "chirimar's" basket. No one with any instinct of sport, which ought to mean no Englishman, should allow game upon the table during the breeding season.

Several municipalities in the Central Provinces are the happy possessors of an income considerably greater than their expenditure. In directing attention to this fact, Mr. Woodburn has suggested that municipalities in which the closing balance is largely in excess of the sanctioned minimum should either spend more freely on useful public works or reduce their taxation. Bilaspur, with a sanctioned minimum of Rs. 4,000 has over Rs. 21,000 in hand, and Kurai, with a minimum of Rs. 350 has almost as large a balance. In so far as the general administrative work of the municipalities is concerned, Mr. Woodburn is, on the whole satisfied with the record of the past year. Judging by the percentage of electors who voted, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a fair degree of interest was shown in the result of municipal elections. One notable exception is mentioned. In Nagpur "Mr. Narainswamy and the gentlemen who have made their committee a model for the Province, have so secured the confidence of their fellow-citizens that they retain their seats without threat of change, and an election induces little contest." There are, we fear, very few municipalities in India in which the abstention of voters from the polls can be so satisfactorily explained.

Some funny things go by the name "reform." Some of the low castes in Bengal who have always allowed widow re-marriage, are agitated by the spirit of progress, and think that to imitate the customs prevailing among the Brahmins and Kayeths would give them a lift. In Dacca city, the *muchis* or *chamars* have recently divided themselves into two parties, one being in favour, and the other against, the re-marriage of widows. The party opposed to the practice call themselves reformers, and have been out-casted by their more conservative fellow castemen.

Brigadier-General Hugh Pearson, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, gets the command of a second-class District in succession to Major-General Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., who vacates on completion of five years' tenure of appointment on the 1st proximo, and will be posted to Belgaum. The General will probably proceed on short leave prior to assuming command of the District and in that case Colonel St. John, Colonel on the Staff commanding at Bellary, will officiate temporarily. It is not yet known who will succeed to the Adjutant-Generalship. The appointment is one that is reserved for Officers of the British Service and the selection rests with the Commander-in-Chief subject to the approval of the Military authorities at the Horse Guards.

A police constable of Thana Karar in the Dera Ismail Khan District is being tried for wounding a zemindar with a sword. It is alleged for the prosecution that the zemindar went to the police station to report an offence in his village, and the accused was ordered to institute an inquiry. On the way he claimed to ride the zemindar's horse, and on the later refusing struck him with his sword.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. C. T. Buckland, late of the Bengal Civil Service, which occurred in London on the 21st instant.

The Maharaja of Vizianagrain will shortly visit Calcutta, returning to Madras by the 8th proximo. His Highness has been renominated a member of the Legislative Council of Madras.

As soon as the Government of India had settled the question of exchange compensation the Board of the East Indian Railway placed the case of their servants before the India Office, but no answer has yet been received. Another memorial on the subject is now being circulated in India for signature.

As was, perhaps, to be anticipated, "The society for the Higher Training of Young Men" in Calcutta, which owes its existence to the support of Lord Lansdowne and Sir C. Elliott, has not been long in existence without giving offence to orthodox Hindus. They did not look with much favour on the lectures by men of different creeds on the moral principles inculcated by the religions of each; and now that lectures on religion itself have been allowed, and Baboo B. C. Chatterjee, who has studied the Vedas on new lines, has dared to say that the Vedas did not inculcate polytheism, but monotheism, orthodox Hindus are conspicuous by their absence from the lecture hall.

A Patiala correspondent writing on March 22 says:—The Foreign Minister's son Khalif Syed Enayet Hussain died this morning, after 22 days' suffering from pneumonia, in his thirty-first year. He was in official capacity his father's personal assistant. It is the double calamity to the family and their friends that he was married only on the first of this month to the daughter of the late Prime Minister of Bahawalpore, Mirza Aga Mohamed, and that his cousin, the only son of the Prime Minister, died last year. From the beginning he received the treatment of the best English doctors, but unfortunately it was of no avail.

Miss Lillias Hamilton left Calcutta the other night for Peshawar *en route* to Kabul. Miss Hamilton will be accompanied by British soldiers through the Khyber Pass, which forms the second day's march twenty-five miles, at the end of which one hundred and fifty of the Amir's troops will meet the party, and escort them on the remaining twelve days' journey.

A scheme for a railway from India to Ceylon is attracting some attention in London, but is not likely to receive any support in the East. The project, from an engineering point of view, is quite feasible, but a large capital would be required for the gigantic work. No doubt, it would greatly stimulate trade, but much of the ocean traffic of Ceylon is is secure against any such competition. Large quantities of rice are sent from Calcutta to Ceylon, and would continue to go by sea just the same if the railway were existence.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writing on March 7 says:—This afternoon the Earl of Kimberley presided over the Council of India for the last time, and bade a cordial farewell to his distinguished advisers. I understand that his Lordship's speech was of the most friendly description, and that the reply of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Vice-President of the Council, who spoke for himself and his ten colleagues, was couched in equally sympathetic terms. It is no secret that Lord Kimberley's appoaching departure from the India Office is as much regretted by him as it is by the entire staff of that great department. I hear that he will quit the India Office on Friday. It is believed that the Hon. Armine Wodehouse, who has been very popular at the India Office, will continue to be his father's private secretary.

The rustics of the Northern Circars do not appear to have become accustomed as yet to the habits of the iron horse, and as a result accidents are not infrequent on the East Coast Railway. On the 20th instant a third-class passenger by the up-Mail train for Coconada, who had not bought a ticket, jumped out between the town and port, thinking to get away undetected. He fell on his back and hurt his spine so severely that he had to be removed to hospital for treatment. He will be put on his trial before a Magistrate for attempting to defraud the railway as soon as he comes out of hospital, which will no doubt he a lesson for him as well as for the public in those parts generally.

Mrs. Logan, wife of Mr. Logan, the Accountant-General of Bombay, who was sent on a mission to Kashmir by the Indian Government in 1891, on March 7 read a paper before the Fellows of the Imperial Institute on "Nature and Human Nature in Kashmir." She gave an account of their journey from Murree to Srinagar along the rocks of the Jhelum defile, then by an ascent of 4,000ft. to the lofty valley of Gulmerg, and again downwards through ravines into the vale of Kashmir. Srinagar Mrs. Logan described as a poor, neglected-looking city. The houses are rich in carving, but all are falling into decay on account of the poverty of the people.

The Viceroy's address to the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers, says the *Englishman*, will be read with a sense of encouragment by the members of our citizen army in all parts of India. Lord Elgin informed his hearers that his connection with volunteering is of old standing, for about a quarter of a century ago he carried a rifle in the ranks of the Eton College Volunteers; and the tone of his remarks conveys the assurance that he has retained his interest in the movement during the long period that has elapsed since he ceased to be an "active" member of the force. There are few, we believe, who will regard the highly appreciative terms in which his Excellency referred to the efficiency of the Administrative Battalion as more complimentary than the record of progress and the actual state of the corps would justify.

A Japanese correspondent of the *Economiste Francais*, writing from Tokio, gives a succinct history of the cotton industry in the islands. Count Matsoucata had the honour of first introducing spinning machines, after a visit to Europe in 1875. At first they could only manufacture coarse yarns, but the industry quickly obtained a tooting. In 1884 there were 27 spinning companies producing 617,000 Japanese pounds of yarn. The output had increased in 1890 to over 5,000,000 pounds, and in that year alone 30 new spinneries were established. The inducement was a profit of 20 and 30 per cent.; but they found in the same year the disadvantages of over-production. At the same time fine yarns, which they could not produce, were coming in to the extent of 13 million yen—the yen representing 4s. 2*d*. The manufacturers set themselves to remedy the situation by learning more, and to this end despatched agents to Bombay to study the carding industry. They especially devoted themselves to the finer descriptions, improving their machinery in order to equip themselves for competition. "The result," says the Japanese correspondent, "was very soon seen in an increased national production and a decreased importation. For example, in 1888, the quantity produced in Japanese pounds, amounted to 957,000, and the imports in English pounds to 47 millions. In 1890 the quantity produced amounted to 32 million pounds and the imports to 31 millions. In 1892 the figures were respectively 64 and 24 millions." He claims further that cotton yarn is produced more cheaply in Japan than in India. So that the visit of the agents to the Bombay mills was not in vain.

A correspondent says that when Babu Prem Nath succeeds Mr. D. C. Gordon in the Public Works Accounts at Lahore, another native, Lala Ralla Ram, will also be appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner. Then, he says, this office from which "Europeans are being purposely excluded" will be entirely filled by natives, with some insignificant exceptions. He is, however, not quite correct. An European Deputy was in the last Gazette posted to the office, and we have heard no hint that Lala Ralla Ram, who is on sick leave in Lahore, we believe, will be appointed; but the names of two other officers, neither of them natives, have been mentioned. The reason that so few Europeans remain in the Public Works Accounts office is, we think, not that they are purposely excluded, but that some fail to qualify as Accountants, and others, after having obtained a certain amount of training in the office, leave for better-paid appointments.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE RAO COLLEGE AT INDORE.

On Saturday, March 17, the new Tukoji Rao Holkar College was opened at Indore. The college was originally founded in June, 1891, and up to the present time has occupied rooms in the High School in the City. It was now nearly two years ago that the Maharaja Holkar sanctioned a liberal sum of money for the erection of a suitable college, and the work has progressed from that time without interruption to its completion, a few weeks ago.

The buildings comprise a handsome main structure, containing a library, a laboratory, and a hall, an accounts office, and five large lecture rooms, flanked on either side by boarding-houses for upwards of forty students. In the rear of these are cooking-houses and servants' quarters, the whole forming three sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of which are tennis-courts, while in the spacious compound surrounding it there is abundance of space for cricket and football.

The opening ceremony was held in the College Library in the afternoon. The Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Crosthwaite, was kind enough to preside. There were also present: the Minister, Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, and other officials of the State, the professorial staff, and the whole body of the undergraduates, besides several distinguished visitors from the Residency and the Rajkumar College.

The Principal, Mr. Cholmondeley, in his opening speech, sketched the history of the college from its foundation to the present time, and showed how, thanks to the liberality of the Maharaja, nothing had been omitted in the new scheme, which could make the college at once useful and attractive.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Crosthwaite, then declared the college open. He said: Mr. Cholmondeley, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Maharaja Holkar has done me the honor of asking me to open this college, which he has erected for the benefit of his subjects, and I have gladly undertaken the task. There is at the present day a laudable desire on the part of the people of this country for the acquisition of knowledge, and to satisfy this desire his Highness has with his usual liberality established this college, and provided the funds necessary for maintaining it. Not that Indore was unprovided with the means of education, for there was a large school in the city maintained at the expense of the State, and I remember, when I first came to Central India, in 1891, that I was much struck with the number of boys who attended the school, the large staff of masters, and the popularity and efficiency of the institution. The Maharaja Holkar wished, however, to make still further provision for the education of his people by founding a college, in which they could carry on their studies beyond the standard of a school and could obtain University degrees. No time has been lost in carrying out this proposal. In the first place a principal had to be appointed to superintend the college and control and direct the course of study. For this important office the Maharaja selected Mr. Cholmondeley, and I must heartily congratulate his Highness on the wisdom of this selection, and on his good fortune in finding a gentleman so admirably qualified in every respect to superintend the establishment of the college and to guide its early progress. Already there are fifty students in the college, and the numbers will, I have no doubt, increase. Having thus secured an efficient principal, and started the students on their educational career, the next thing was to provide them with a building in which they could pursue their studies. This building has now been completed, and we have met to-day to declare it open. For his liberality in endowing the college, and in erecting this fine building, in which we are now assembled, the people of the Indore State and all those who completed their education here (for the college is open to the subjects of all the States) should be most grateful to his Highness the Maharaja Holkar. Before I conclude I wish to say a few words regarding another educational institution in Indore—I mean the technical school. This school is intended to form a part of the new college, though the pupils will not for the present study in this building, I understand from my friend Mr. Bedarkar, who takes great interest in his Highness' educational institutions, that this technical school is not at present as efficient as he could wish, but that he hopes that it will do good work in time. Well, we cannot expect that an institution of this kind will at once meet with a high measure of success; but I have no doubt that it can be made successful, and I have every hope that the Maharaja will be able to make it so with his Minister's able assistance. I look on the technical school as a most important institution. This college and the various schools will provide a literary education, and I do not wish in any way to underrate the importance of that education. But, besides men of letters, we want men who can construct for us the numerous things which are necessary for the comforts of life. If the whole intellect of the West had been confined to literature, we should not have railways, steamships, or the electric telegraph. If the astute intellect of the people of India is turned towards the industrial arts, is it too much to hope that we may one day have an Indian inventor, who will contribute materially to the advancement of mankind? I will not now detain you any longer. His Highness has desired that this college should be called the Tukoji Rao Holkar College in memory of his father, the late Maharaja, and with best wishes for its future prosperity I declare the college open.

Mr. K. C. Bedarkar said: Mr. Crosthwaite, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who, I regret very much to say, is unable to be present at this function in consequence of a headache, I have to thank you for kindly undertaking, at his request, to do the duty of opening this college, and for having done it in the very able manner in which we have all seen you do it. Your presence here is a token of cordiality between the Paramount Power, whose worthy representative you are and this State. It has another significance in my eye. I regard your presence at the opening ceremony of one of the most important educational institutions in Central India as an emblem of the fusion of the ancient learning of the East with the modern culture of the West. It is the opinion of some thinkers distinguished alike for profundity of historical knowledge as for accuracy of reasoning, and for whom I entertain great respect that any one nation or race flourishes but once; that it cannot have a second birth, a second growth, much less a second history. I am not of this mode of thinking. I am firmly inclined to the opinion that where special circumstances come into play, and engraft themselves on the old stock, it is possible to have a new tree with a new growth, with a fresh and brighter luxuriance. I will illustrate this from nature by pointing out to you the case of the English rose thriving on Indian stock and the Alphonso on the indigenous mango. Contemporaneous history also affords what I consider to be an apt and instructive example. I will point to the history of Japan. What was it before 1854, and what is it now? Within the space of forty years Japan has marched on its career of reform in a manner which is unparalleled in the history of the world. Notwithstanding many difficulties and many failures Japan has enrolled itself in the list of nations and affords tangible grounds for further advancement. The cause of this is not far to seek. The present nourishing state of Japan is undoubtedly due to foreign influence operating on indigenous suitable material. Special circumstances of the necessary kind do exist in the case of India and the old stock—thanks to India's conservatism—still exists in a vigorous condition. The vivifying influence of England has already led to India's regeneration, the signs and visible tokens of which are to be found in every part of the country, whether it is under the direct control of the Crown, or is under the domination of the Rulers of the soil, who look to England as the model for their internal administration. The combination of healthy influences in all departments of human activities, social, moral, material, and others, which the energy of England has brought to bear on the existing resources of India, can never fail to be fruitful of the most salutary results. The great empire, which has been formed by means of this combination, and the like of which the world has not seen can never die barren and unfructuous. As it grows it must gather fresh strength and fresh energy. Beyond a certain stage, physical expansion is impossible; but consolidation and the strengthening of each part and of the whole must take place in due course of nature. Such a result, of course, pre-supposes a careful and appropriate culture, the burden of which must be borne by the children of the soil. If we neglect, or fail, to take advantage of the influences which England and the West hold out to us, it will be our own fault and our own disgrace as well. The endowment of this college and its location in this handsome building by the generosity and foresight of Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, is one of the attempts in the process of that culture, and in the assimilation of all that is good in India with that which can be transplanted from Europe. Your presence, therefore, is a happy emblem of the fusion of the East with the West, and I thank you sincerely for it on behalf of his Highness the Maharaja and my own. The principal, Mr. Cholmondeley, has given you a short history of the college during the time it has been in existence since 1891. He began with only eight students and he has 50 now. The limited space at our disposal in the city building made a freer admission of students impracticable. *Limitations had necessarily to be placed*, which of course will now be removed, and we must now be prepared to enter upon a larger sphere of educational operations. The progress made hitherto, though small, is not such as to discourage us. The beginnings of all things are small, and the onward march of the most stable and sound institutions is slow in order to be sure. In giving to the college this splendid local habitation, the Maharaja desires it to be named Tukoji Rao Holkar College to perpetuate the memory of his illustrious father, and to serve as an incentive to his son and heir, who also bears that name, to promote its welfare. The liberality of his Highness has provided a well-qualified and sufficient staff for the working of the college, and it remains with those for whom it is intended to take advantage of it. If with a staff such as has been provided, with a distinguished Oxonian and barrister-at-law as principal, an expert scientist in the chair of science, experienced professors and shastrees in the departments of mathematics and classical learning, our students fail to obtain honours at the Calcutta University, to which our college has been affiliated, the disappointment will be sad and great. What has been done in the cause of the male education forcibly reminds me of what has not been done in the cause of female education. I am painfully aware of the backward state of female education in this part of the country and of its great importance in the cause of progress and advancement. No educational system can be complete without the necessary complement of adequate instruction for females. There is no chance of our soon reaching, much less trespassing, on the limits of female endurance, and, I fear, we fully deserve the scathing criticism lately pronounced at Bombay. The greatest impediment to progress and rational enjoyment of life, is, in my humble opinion, want of enlightenment amongst our ladies, and until that want is adequately supplied, the education of males must remain a half-measure. Man and woman together form a harmonious whole, and it will never do to nourish the one and neglect the other. I am, however, not without hope of improvement. The bare fact that this important subject should within a few weeks be discussed in such remote places as Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, and even so far south as Calicut, where the judge's wife lately gave a very spirited and interesting address, is in itself a hopeful sign of the future of the cause of female education. You, Sir, have very properly referred to the want of inventive faculty in India, and to the insufficiency of the means for providing technical instruction. There is no department of human activity in which the inventive faculty has a greater scope of development than the department to which you have alluded. Religious India is specially backward in material progress, and except in such works as the excavation of caves and the construction of temples, India has not had a chance for the development of the faculty of invention. The contact with the West will, I hope, lead to a substantial improvement in this respect. One infant technical institute is a part of the Arts College scheme, and is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Ezekiel, the superintendent of our cotton mills. It has not made so satisfactory a progress as I should have wished. But I expect much from the fact that you have kindly drawn attention to it, and from the broad fact that the introduction of railways and telegraphs and spinning and weaving machines brought to our very doors must awaken our dormant faculties and set them to work. In the case of the technical institute also we had first suffered from want of space. It was at first located in a shed within the mill compound. It has now been removed to a more commodious building in the neighbourhood. It has been fitted up with necessary apparatus and machinery worked by a steam connection with the mill engine. Mr. Ezekiel is hopeful of the increased usefulness of the institute; and asks for a further grant for adding to the teaching staff and scholarships. The application has not yet come to me formally. When it does come properly supported by the principal, Mr. Cholmondeley, his immediate superior, it will be fully considered by me and placed before his Highness the Maharaja for sanction. In the meantime, we must be content with the assurance of the superintendent that the institute is doing good work, and his promise of greater usefulness in future. Addressing some remarks to the students, the speaker said: I have naturally to refer to one of the two great questions, which the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University raised at the last Convocation. It would greatly disappoint me to know that you have not read the address of Dr. Bhandarkar, and have not studied it with that care and attention which it demands. He is of opinion apparently that the graduates of the Bombay University cease as a rule to prosecute their studies after they enter on the business of life in breach of the solemn charge administered at the conferring of degrees. I have had the good fortune of a personal acquaintance with that brilliant scholar and profound thinker since the year 1858, when I entered the Elphinstone College when he was its crowning ornament; and although I cannot pretend to that learning which alone and will enable one to appreciate at its full worth the work which he has done, I am still able to intelligently admire it, and to ask you to look upon anything which he says and writes and does with confiding veneration. I do myself believe that the inquiry which my friend, Mr. Justice Ranade, has set on foot to clear up the doubt thrown out by Dr. Bhandarkar will elicit useful information. I am sure that enquiry could never have been undertaken by Mr. Ranade in a captious spirit of opposition. His object must be to remove the great reproach—if it should turn out to be a reproach, as apprehended by Dr. Bhandarkar. The result of this inquiry will bring the truth home to graduates; and the humiliating confession, if it comes, ought to prove a stepping-stone to improvement and a strong incentive to fulfil the solemn charge. I exhort you, therefore, most earnestly that you do get before your mental vision a high aim to achieve. Let it be such as suits your mental capacity, your physical energies, your other resources; but let it be as high as possible. Strive to achieve it in and out of college. Do not be blinded by wordly success. Do not go in for cramming with the sole object of passing your examination. Look upon your success at examinations as a means to an end—an end high and noble. Be thorough and thoughtful in everything that you attempt to do. Slur over nothing. Avoid doing anything slovenly or hurriedly. Let not the apparent difficulty of a problem daunt you. Go at it with resolution and calmness. Enter deep and go to the bottom of it. Drink deep at the inexhaustible fountain of learning, and strive hard to be pundits in the best sense of the term, and not quibbling pedants. If you do so, your success will be as certain as the rising of the sun to-morrow morning.

The afternoon ceremony was followed by a banquet in the college hall in the evening, to which the Maharaja invited a large number of guests from Indore and Mhow. His Highness was himself present, and proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, and Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, subsequently acknowledging in suitable terms the toast of his own health proposed by the Agent to the Governor-General. After witnessing a fine display of fire-works, the guests took their leave: those who came from Mhow returning by special train.

DEPARTURE OF H. M'S. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, under the command of Captain W. C. C. Forsyth, will sail to-day for Portsmouth, with details consisting of 47 officers, 12 ladies, and 15 children, 918 men rank and file, 74 women, and 130 children. The following are the officers:—

Vety Lt Col and Mrs W A Russell and 3 children, A V Dept
Maj W B Williams, Wiltshire Regt
Surg Maj and Mrs R F Adams, Med Staff
Surg Maj R Porter, Med Staff
Maj and Mrs R M B F Kelly and child, R A
Surg Capt A Stables, Med Staff
Capt J H E Reid, K O S Borderers
Surg Capt H A Cummins, Med Staff
Surg Capt J J Russell, Med Staff
Vety Capt and Mrs D C Palin and child, A V Dept
Capt and Mrs J Spence and 4 children, Ord Dept
Capt and Mrs J Glanvill and child, R E
Capt and Mrs C R Stevens and child, R E
Capt C McCarthy, Ord Dept
Capt R Dill, K O York L I
Lieut E S Cleeve, R A
Lieut A H Dennys, I S Corps
Lieut W D Smith, R Scots Fus
Lieut E V O Hewett, R West Kent Regt
Lieut A G Glanville, R A
Lieut A C Short, R A
Lieut D C Argles, I S Corps
Lieut J S Richards, I S Corps
Lieut G H Warden, Essex Regt
Lieut and Mrs T W Bromley and 4 children, Ord Dept
Lieut A Jenkins, Welsh Regt
Lieut A J B Turner, I S Corps
Lieut D M McClachlan, R Lanc Regt
Lieut A W V Plunkett, Manchester Regt
Lieut G L Palmes, R Lanc Regt
Lieut A P Shewell, I S Corps
Lieut T J Marker, R Lanc Regt
Lieut V Hughes, I S Corps
Lieut W E Gordon, Gordon Highs
Lieut A M Pirie, 21st Hussars
Lieut C F Bishop, R A
Lieut R P J Gwyn, 5th Lancers
Lieut H Isaacke, West Kent Regt
Lieut A R Bayley, R A
Lieut A S Wingate, Gordon Highs
Lieut M Jones, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut P Gould, Rl Irish Fus
2nd Lieut E A C Wilcox, R Scots Fus
2nd Lieut C G Rawlins, Somerset L I
2nd Liut G D Crooke, Suffolk Regt
2nd Lieut W Wake, Middlesex Regt
2nd Lieut M F M Meiklejohn, Gordon Highs
2nd Lieut Stewart, West York Regt
Wife of Qr Mr Rorke, Welsh Regt

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MRS. BESANT'S IDEAS ON MODERN PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Duty is a very hard thing and facts very hard nuts to crack—neither are liked by us poor frail mortals. Your correspondent in his letter of the 22nd in defence of the present-day noble and other present-day matters says that, "in the 12th or 13th Century the noble often was the tyrant, the cruel oppressor of the peasant, and his rights as a noble gave the peasant helpless into his hands, and that although the working man of the present day had many trials and much suffering, it was not because the noble was his tyrant, but the grinding action of laws and forces which work without sympathy, because they are not human but mechanical"; this, along with fierce competition, he adds, "in trade, rapid growth in population, and the massing of man into towns, the increasing cost of all profitable productions, are the tyrants and oppressors of the working men of to-day and not as in old times, the great lord who might thrust him down to rot in his dungeon or scourge him almost to death in his forest." Now let us see what share the present-day noble has in helping trade competition, massing of man into towns, increasing cost of all profitable productions. The noble certainly has not the power now to thrust the working-man down to rot in his dungeon or scourge him almost to death in his forest any more than has the sovereign the power now-a-days to thrust the noble down to rot in his dungeon, but this does not alter the fact that the noble of to-day is unconsciously responsible for a good deal of the suffering and misery that prevails to-day, for instance, they keep land out of cultivation, tillage is turned into sheep-walks, and sheep-walks into shootings, natural sources of wealth locked up from use, the mountains, the moors, the woodlands, the sea shores parked and preserved and placarded for the few while the many must crowd into squalid cities and dismal agricultural towns, when his tenants improve their holdings by their own labour the landlord on the expiration of the lease, remorselessly appropriates the capital so created by raising the rent. He also exacts a high rent for the ground on which houses and factories are built, the result of this is, that the poor and medium classes are burdened with heavy house rent. There are 200,000 *families* earning in London not more than a guinea a week, they pay from three to seven shillings per week for filthy slum tenements, of which a large proportion are absolutely "unfit for human habitation." This monopoly of land by the nobles also greatly restrict industry. Take for instance, London itself alone, no less than £15,000,000 a year is paid for *ground rent* alone, this is the price London pays year by year to the ground landlords for the privilege of converting the low hills and swampy marshes by the Thames, into productive building sites, and the annual rental of the *buildings* amounts to £22,000,000—£37,000,000 is the total which the London landlord absorbs, but the great bulk of the rental goes into comparatively few hands, some belongs to the Ecclesiasitical Commissioner, the National Government, through the Office of Woods and Forests, the three great endowed hospitals and some charitable foundations, such as Christ's Hospital and the Foundling Hospital, however to this extent the property is in some sense, already "municipalised" or "nationalised" though the proceeds are often woefully misapplied. The rest belongs to the great private ground landlords of London, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Portman, Lord Cadogan, Sir W. Carr Gommy, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Camden, Lord Southampton, Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Captain Penton, M.P., the Marquis of Salisbury, the Tyssen-Amherst family, the Erye family, the Curzon family and these "great landlords" are "hereditary legislators" who hold land all over England and who along with other nobles are "great landlords" (in fact the nobles hold nearly all the land of England, Scotland, and Ireland) and who we are told "habitually neglect attendance in Parliament unless some right of the land-owners or some privilege of the peers is the question to be decided when he comes from his clubs and from every gambling table on the Continent to vote with his brother-peers." "R. G. O." admits that there is an element of truth in this, perhaps "R. G. O." will go a little further and also admit that there is "an element of truth" in the statement that the noble of to-day is responsible for a good deal of the suffering in England, although he the noble may not realise it, it is all the more reasonable therefore that he should be pulled up in time, for when wages and incomes are absorbed in rent, very little is left for the earner (the consumer of products as the people should be) to satisfy his wants by keeping up trade, whether of the baker, butcher, shoe-maker, tailor, or of factories and every industry that supplies commodities. This is how fierce competition comes in, as there is no market and all because the noble will have *his* pound of flesh in the shape of ground-rent, besides appropriating the houses which have been built on their land! Not even the capitalist who erects a factory escapes, he too has to pay more for the ground than for the building he erects on it, all this cripples industry. It is said that there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging him, and although the noble of to-day does not thrust the working-man down to rot in his dungeon, still he thrusts him down, n consequence of this rent, to rot in cellars in slums. "R. G. O." also accuses Mrs. Besant of "inaccuracy to deal with the statements about London mortality." He doubts her statement that ten per cent. of those who die in London die in a prison or workhouse. In the Registrar-General's Report 1888, cl.—5, 138, p.p. 2 and 73, we find that one in every five persons die in the workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. However she never made the statement, as she was not speaking at the time of the adult death-rate of London, but the death-rate of children, for she was speaking of little children in the East End of London being tied to their chairs, and little fingers which should have been occupied in play, were pasting 26 Match-boxes with their little bleeding fingers so that *we* might have *cheap* matches! Perhaps Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, page 133, will convince "R. G. O." that 18 *per cent.* of the children of the upper classes and 55 per cent. of those of the working classes die before they reach five years of age. What about modern progress after this! Let the Materialistic "R. G. O." hide his diminished head. These facts are not Mrs. Besant's dreamings, neither are they Theosophical dreamings. I may be allowed to add here that Mrs. Besant in speaking of the civilization of the West simply confined herself to the fear of the materialism of the West taking hold of India in its Materialistic form, which the cruel hand of commerce is bringing in its train, she never said either that Government had done wrong in putting "sutti" down, nor did she say anything about Mogul Rule, or any rule, she abstained from everything of the kind, and the leading Hindu paper of Calcutta, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* having said something about her taking part in natural politics, she wrote a letter to the editor forbidding her name to be used in such a connection, and saying that she had retired absolutely from the field of politics and was concerned only in questions of philosophy, science, and religion—and this letter was published by that paper, and widely circulated by the native press.

Mrs. Besant simply confined herself at that lecture to the commercial aspect, and its influence on conduct and character.—Yours, &c.,

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

Malabar Hill, March 26.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had the good fortune to listen to Mrs. Besant's last address in India. I confess to be greatly struck by the force of her inspiring eloquence, and those grand flights of oratory, the like of which I had never heard before. The larger part of her speech seemed to be a series of magnificent perorations, which in eloquence and diction might be compared to the best speeches of recognised British orators. The brief report of her speech in the newspaper may re-produce the substance, but does not do justice to splendid rhetorical force of many of her passages. To admire her "emotional force" it would be necessary to listen to her as she speaks, with her masculine delivery and forcible accents. Her speech sometimes denunciatory, sometimes explanatory, but oftener highly pathetic, filled with sublime and enthusiastic periods, that appealed to the heart of her listeners, was a thing worth remembering.

But, to me, a perfect stranger to this city the whole thing seemed curious. Here was a woman, formerly the leader of the most advanced school of English Materialists, preaching spiritualism and an emotional faith to an audience, who had mostly materialistic tendencies, and seemed to be enamoured more of the Epicurean faith, than of the Stoical or the Platonic creeds. But nevertheless, as she praised the ancient India and depicted her ancient glory, and contrasted its unselfish and wholly fictitious life with the life of modern progress, they applauded her enthusiastically. She preached a universal faith of brotherly love, and perfect human equality to an audience, whose social system insists on human inequality, and separateness, and mutual jealousy as much as any system can possibly do, whose rigid caste system, and in whom the absence of the religious and social bond makes them look upon every one outside their spheres, as entirely outside the pale of humanity; and yet every one liked the address, and forgot the moral and disregarded the purport as soon as he left the theatre. Disagreeing as I do with her historical disquisition of English history, and her fond admiration for the mythical Aryavarata, I cannot help admiring the noble lessons of unselfishness, simplicity, and devotedness to human welfare, which she in common with many earnest men, preaches. She was, in my humble opinion, wholly right in designating modern progress as simply a materialistic progress. Her condemnation of the too oft-condemned but still universally prevalent vice of drunkenness, her denunciation of the love of luxury and vanity and show, might be of some good to those persons in India, who regard all that is wicked and questionable in Western life, as the essence of civilization. And such men are many, and they are increasing, particularly in the rich and the well-to-do classes; while the active self-reliance, energy, straightforwardness, and consistent labour of a large part of the Europeans they entirely overlook, and regard as a thing not worth adopting.

The effect which Mrs. Besant's lecture produced upon my mind was that she is no more a Hindu, either of ancient India, or of modern India, than Salar Masud Ghazi was, and Mr. Gladstone is. She is an English socialist, pure and simple, full of sympathy for the poor classes and the struggling mass of humanity. As she rejects individualism in politics, so she abhors individualism, *i.e.*, dogmatism, and narrowness in faith. She was a narrow-minded scientific materialist before, but her hidden emotional nature revolted against the hard intellectual materialism of the atheists. She felt that dry Atheism did not and could not satisfy human wants, and she is not the only person who felt so. Auguste Compte before her followed the same path of scientific Materialism, and was driven like her into an exaggerated emotional creed, which Compte himself founded. Mrs. Beasant is perhaps tired of founding creeds and defending their doctrines; she is tired of the ceaseless activity and selfishness of the Western life; so she drifted into Theosophism (which I confess I do not understand) and ultimately into a mystical-spiritual Atheistic, Pantheistic creed, which she thinks is Hinduism. Well might the followers of Christanity and Islam wonder why she did not come to their universal religions, as they profess to be the universal creeds of the future. Her emotional nature might have led her to Christianity, even to Catholicism, as it led Newman and others; her intellectual nature might have attracted her to Islam, the faith of the Prophet Mahomed. But mystery has its charms, and she is driven to the faith of the Mahatmas, which I suspect she herself does not clearly understand.—Yours, &c.,

GHULAM-US-SAGLAIN, B.A.

THE PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The promoter of a Pasteur Institute in India seems to have set to work in this city in a somewhat unusual and perplexing manner. The public announcement of the inaugural meeting of the institute commitee has been studiously addressed only to the friends and supporters of the scheme, so that about a dozen men will deliberate in the Town Hall amidst a number of people who are assumed to be bound to say "ditto" to whatever may be urged in support of their own faith, and a propaganda will be out, let us hope not for a small knot of "friends and supporters, but for the public at large. It is difficult to see why, if there is such general enthusiasm and faith in the proposed institute as we are asked to believe there should be such disinclination to move formally at a properly-convened public meeting, where the question of the desirability of a Pasteur Institute in this country may be thoroughly discussed in all its bearings. Why not let those who hold different opinions have an opportunity of having their say at an open public meeting! Why this hole and corner arrangement with an air of publicity and openness by "free" admission? The words are still ringing in our ear; it is not long since they were uttered that no opinion in political matters should be formed before hearing both sides of the questions, and that people, especially educated people, should not allow themselves to be swayed by partisans or by the caressing influence of the presence or utterances of highly-placed men. If it be unfair to draw people into political camps by such means, is it fair to draw them by these very means into committees and societies, which after all represent partisan views, nay more is it fair to use these very means as money-suckers? It would be interesting to know how many members of the advertised committee were led to join it because of any serious thoughts on the scientific subject they are to promote, and how many were led into the step by hints as to the company in which they would find themselves? It would be equally interesting to know who have been the prime movers in the concern. We know that Government have already tried their hand and burnt their fingers in the matter of bacteriological and inoculation work. Things which are still in their experimental stage, and are the most recent developments in an atmosphere full of scientific elements were sought to be transplanted on an Indian soil with the net result that lakhs of rupees were sunk in foundations and stone only to turn the magnificent structures into carcase incinerators, and may be, slaughter-houses! Government having lost heavily in the speculation, is it possible that they are asking the people to try their fortunes in a venture which has yet to go through various phases before it reaches a settlement—either for complete abandonment or general acceptance? It would be as well if the other side of the lauded "cure" for hydrophobia were presented to the public to enable them to see what it really is that they are asked to put their money in.

March 26. B.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL BUDGEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is very sad indeed to think about the death of General Budgen considering, as you say, "how well the General was when bearing with him the good-wishes of his numerous friends in Bombay, he left us with Mrs. Budgen by the mail steamer of the 27th January last."

It was only the other day—just a short week ago before his departure—that he wrote me a friendly letter, which shows that the good Commanding Officer was a friend of the Natives in general and Parsees in particular.

General Budgen wrote: "Many thanks for your letter, dated the 17th inst., and for so kindly sending me your books for perusal. As I am just now frightfully busy, as I am packing up to go to England in a few days, I have had no time to read what I am sure are very interesting books, but will do so on my voyage home, and I hope then to be able to write and tell you what I think of them. . . . .
I am sure the distinction of "Khan Bahadur" is only a precursor to higher honours."

General Budgen was a friend of the Natives, and those who knew him personally had the greatest respect for him. I say it is the poet that the good die first.—Yours, &c,

N. S. GINWALLA.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made:—13th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant C. C. S. Barry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Captain B. H. Deare, 16th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Captain E. R. W. C. Carroll.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant W. B. James to be Adjutant. 22nd Gurkhas—Lieutenant B. Strachey to be Quarter Master. 2-4 Gurkhas—Lieutenant A. H. Battye to be Adjutant. 3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieutenant E. L. Swifte, Devonshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry—Captain C. B. Brownlow to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain E. L. Hight to be Wing Commander. 4th Punjab Infantry—Major O. C. Radford to be Commandant, vice Bruce, vacated; Major W. du G. Gray to be 2nd-in-Command, remaining seconded; Captain A R Browning, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. pro tem., and Lieutenant C. Schofield to be Wing Commander.

The following have leave of absence:—Major T. D. Wilson, Scots Fusiliers, to Madras for 41 days, and thence to England, for 324 days, on private affairs. Out of India—Lieutenant W. C. Paliologus, 28th Punjab Infantry, for 60 days; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Brander, 19th Punjab Infantry, Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant A. G. B. Smith, Scots Fusiliers, for 12 months, all on private affairs. Lieutenant H. Isaacke, West Kent Regiment; Lieutenant M. Jones, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, Middlesex Regiment; and Quarter Master C. Hills, Dublin Fusiliers, for 6 months, on medical certificate. In India—Major H. de C. Rawlins, Scottish Rifles, for 34 days; Lieutenant D. B. Blakeway, 30th Punjab Infantry, for 190 days; Captain C. B. Wood, Scottish Rifles; Captain J. S. Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant C. E. Bliss, 1-3rd Gurkhas; and Major H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regiment, for 6 months; Major C. P Ridley, Manchester Regiment, for 3 months; and Captain E. de S. Smart, 1-5th Gurkhas, for 8 months, all on private affairs.

ALLEGED TOBACCO SMUGGLING.

Messrs. Bland and Noble, solicitors, 28, Meadows Street, have forwarded us for publication the following letters, dated respectively 10th and 11th August, 1893, which passed between Mr. Bland, as attorney for Sittaram Ramchander, a retail tobacco dealer, and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Assistant Collector of Customs:—

Bombay, 10th August, 1893.

To the Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge of the Tobacco Department, Prince's Dock.

Sir,—My client Sitaram Ramchander, a retail tobacco dealer, informs me that he has been charged with smuggling tobacco, and that you wish to make enquiries in the matter to-day, and for that purpose you have ordered him to attend your office.

Of course my client who denies *in toto* that he is guilty of the charge made against him and does not wish to shirk enquiry, but he thinks the case to be more properly triable before a magistrate in the usual course.

If, however, you are wishful to first inquire into the matter yourself before sending it up, may I request that you will let me know what time you appoint for such enquiry so that I may be present on behalf of my abovenamed client.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) T. A. Bland.

No. 2695 of 1893.

From Jehangir Dosabhai Framjee, Esquire, First Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge Tobacco Department.

To T. A. Bland, Esquire, Solicitor, High Court, 28, Medows Street, Bombay.

Prince's Dock, Custom House, Bombay, 11th August, 1893.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 10th instant, I have the honor to inform you as follows:—

Assistant Collector of Customs have powers to try cases under the Tobacco Act. Their powers are concurrent with those of Magistrates.

I have already taken down the statement of your client and the Mahomedan who was caught in the act of illegally importing tobacco from Bandora on the 8th instant. I have now only to pass orders in the case which will be communicated to your client on his appearing before me to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

It is not our rule to allow solicitors to appear during the investigation of cases by officers of the Customs Department. If your client is dissatisfied with the orders passed by me, he can appeal to the Collector against my decision.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) Jehangir Dossabhai Framjee.
First Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge Tobacco Department.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL AND CRIMINAL CODES.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council on Thursday the report of the Select Committee to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the discussion on the report was deferred until the next regular meeting of the Council on Thursday next.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and Act VI. of 1864. It was a very short Bill. Section 1 was to give effect to the provisions of the Vienna Postal Convention which came into operation on the 1st July, 1892. Section 2 arises out of a recent case which came up on appeal before the Local High Court. A man was convicted of making a false charge. He reported to the police that he had been robbed. The police after an extended enquiry discovered that the report was false and prosecuted him. He was convicted, but the High Court reversed the conviction, that as the report was not intented to injure the reputation of any one there was no offence. The Bill lays it down that such report is an offence. Section 4 is intended to meet a very grave defect in the law, and has been inserted on the recommendation of Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce. The defect was discovered in the course of the trial in a case in which a cashier was charged with having defrauded a local Bank of a large sum of money, some three lakhs of rupees, and he escaped scot-free because it was impossible for the Bank authorities to prove on what particular days the money had been misappropriated. Section 5 dealt with the punishment of old offenders. Leave having been granted for the introduction of the Bill, Sir Alexander Miller proposed that it be introduced and published in the various Government *Gazettes* in this country.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller next moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Sections 365 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. He said that the Bill was the outcome of a reference made to the Government of India from the North-West Provinces in 1892, and circulated by that Government in the same year for the opinions of Local Governments, High Courts and other authorities, respecing certain difficulties which in practice arise in the application of some of the provisions of Chapter XXVI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. In connection with the subject of the Bill the Government has recently had the opportunity of perusing the case published in I. L. R. 21 Cal. 121. It is absolutely necessary that, in order to sentence a person convicted in a criminal court, the judgment in his case should be read to him. The law as it is at present insists that the magistrare should read it to him. It is oftentimes very inconvenient for heavily-worked magistrates to read out lengthy judgments, and one of the provisions of the Bill is that a magistrate or judge after he has signed his judgment may delegate the reading of it to an accused, to any of his ministerial officers.

THE JAPANESE STEAMER LINE.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—In connection with the keen competition which has arisen between the P. & O. Company and the N. Y. K. on the Bombay route, the directors of the latter company held a meeting and decided upon the policy of the company the general outline of which has been thus expressed by Mr. Kato Masayoshi, a manager of the company. At first the N. Y. K. had been unable to come to terms with the Cotton Spinners' Union, but an agreement was at length come to on the proposals made by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and a few others. The company agreed to bring cotton from Bombay at twelve rupees a bale. About 500,000 bales are imported from Bombay to the East, of which 150,000 come to Japan. The quantity guaranteed to the company is half the quantity, that is 75,000 bales. As the P. & O. Company has refused the repeated requests made to it to reduce the freight from 17 to 16 rupees, and as there was no competitor on that line the N. Y. K. undertook the service at the cotton spinners' request. But the P. & O. Company, seeing the new competitor, suddenly reduced the freight from 17 to 1½ rupees, and threatens even to carry cotton gratis. The N. Y. K. cannot engage in such reckless compesion. It has been from the first prepared for competition and estimated its loss at 100,000 yen. It opened the line for the cotton spinners' sake and with a view to the future extension of Japan's foreign trade. But the P. & O. Company is a great concern. Austrian and German lines had attempted in vain to compete with it, butthey had to give it up and enter into alliance with it; in India, they appear to entertain little hope of a successful competition with the company. The future action of the N. Y. K., therefore, depends upon the cotton spinners, faithful performance of their agreement and on the attitude of the Japanese public to the N. Y. K.'s service. The N. Y. K. has, of course, no desire to play obstinately a losing game; but, if the agreement is faithfully observed and the Japanese nation considers the N. Y. K.'s defeat a national shame and does all it can to support the company in the competition, the company is ready even at a great sacrifice to continue the competition. The company does not recognise that it is bound to persist in it to ruin; but if once the company fails here, the loss will be great to the cotton spinners.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th March, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	26	1	7 p.m.	1	1
Suez	26	3	8 p.m.	0	0

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	—	2
„ Kurrachee	..	5	—	1
„ Madras........	..	18	—	1

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From al Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Westminster Gazette* writes:—Although the Indian Budget which has been drawn up by Mr. Westland is very simple, it is also extremely debateable. The Finance Minister states that there is a deficit of three and a half crores of rupees, or Rx.3,500,000, part of which has accumulated during the past two or three years owing to the decline in the rate of exchange, and it is proposed to increase taxation by imposing a 5 per cent. duty upon imports, including silver, but excluding cotton manufactures, the Government thus reverting in part to the tariff of 1875. A special duty is to be imposed on petroleum. In this way it is estimated a sum of Rx.1,500,000 will be added to the revenue. The inclusion of silver amongst the dutiable articles will probably give rise to much discussion, but whilst not disposed to criticise this part of the Budget adversely, it would be unwise at present to speak dogmatically on the point. We have to remember that it is a duty imposed for revenue purposes, and it is not imposed for the purpose of artificially enhancing the value of the rupee. The exclusion of cotton goods from the tariff is bound to be condemned in many quarters, and we think with the most ample reason. They would yield nearly as much as all other articles together, Mr. Westland estimating the yield at Rx. 1,350,000; the finances of India stand in need of the revenue which they would produce: and they are unquestionably not imposed simply out of deference to the wishes of the manufacturers in Lancashire. Mr. Westland was unable to offer any defence for this part of his scheme, and as the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says, there can be no doubt that public opinion in India will strongly condemn it. and will charge the Government with pandering to the selfish interests of Lancashire. This feeling will not be in slightest degree assuaged by the speech of Lord Kimberley to the deputation representing the cotton industry of Lancashire, which waited upon him yesterday at the India Office. This is the report:—"He would be uncandid if he were not to tell them that there was in India and extremely strong feeling the other way [for the re-imposition of the duties]. That, no doubt, caused very considerable embarrassment in dealing with this question. From his experience he knew that there was one never-ceasing outcry in India against the repeal of the cotton duties, which was regarded as a most repressive proceeding on the part of England. It had been necessary for the Government very carefully to weigh the whole matter. There was no doubt that at the present time the finances of India were in an unsatisfactory condition, though he did not at all admit that the general financial position of India was unsatisfactory. They were suffering from extraordinary difficulty in the exchange, and were not able to forecast with any degree of certainty what might be the future. But, looking to the uncertainty as well as to the facts of the question, they did not think that the moment had arrived when they were called upon to consider so complete a change of policy as that which would be indicated by re-imposition of the duties."

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In Exeter Hall on March 8, under the auspices of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, a public meeting was held to welcome, on his arrival in England, the Rev. Yung-King Yen, of Shanghai. Sir J. Pease, M.P., presided, and among those present were Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. T. Snape, M.P., Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. J. Hilton, and Mr. H. Battersby.—The Chairman expressed the opinion that the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic would let a flood of light into the manner in which our Indian territory was governed. He believed that we should find that in more cases than one the Indian Government had set the House of Commons at defiance. (Hear, hear.) The time had gone by when India could be governed simply by a beaurocracy in Calcutta or anywhere else; the country would have to be governed according to the laws, rules, and wishes of the people of this country as reflected by the House of Commons. (Applause.)—Sir W. Wedderburn moved a resolution extending a hearty welcome to the Rev. Yung-King Yen, and expressing the hope that during his visit to England he might "be enabled to lay before her people the actual state of China as affected by the abuse of opium, and the views of his countrymen with respect to the foreign importation of the drug."—Mr. Snape, in seconding the resolution, said it was no wonder Christianity did not make more progress in China when we sent along with the missionaries such an agency of terrible evil as opium. —The resolution having been carried by acclamation, the Rev. Yung-King Yen delivered an address descriptive of the evils of opium-smoking, incidentally observing that his countrymen always spoke of the drug as a visitation of Heaven, because it had been brought to them without their consent, and they had no power to get rid of it.—The meeting afterwards resolved: "That the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic is an acknowledgement on the part of the Government of the essentially dangerous character of the trade; that it deplores, however, the absence of any direct reference to the export of opium to China, though that is the central and worst feature of the Indian trade; and that it invites the Government to recognise that any action short of the complete abandonment of the opium trade with China will be altogether unsatisfactory to the people of this country."

HIGH COURT.—March 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84-93—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffar vs Bai Veerbai and others—M L Shroff.
505-93—Brown and Moir—Rowji Nanachund and others vs Maganlal Premchund and others.
29-91—Janardhan and A—Janardhan Gopal and others vs Hazi Ahmed bai Hazi Jan Mahomed.
39-91—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and others vs Sheriff Allibhoy Gangji and others.
62-94—Framji and M—Anandji Valji and others vs Currim Noor Mahomed and others.
78-94—Brown and M—Bharaull Meghjee vs Thucker Neerji Hunsraji and others

Testamentary Suits.

12-93—K D Shroff—Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikun and another vs Abdool Reman bin Bapoo Saheb Tungarker—Ardesir H and D Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

75-93—Mathubai and G—Motichand Hurruckchand and others vs Maneckchund Kapurchand—Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

27-93—Crawford. B B and B—Rambai alis Luxmibai Widow vs Haria Vital Gowad—Chalk W and S
14-93—Edgelow and G—Dayabai vs Oomersey Govind Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

216-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Pestonjee Nanavati vs Bhicajee—Pestonjee, R and K—Part heard.

To speak to the Minutes of order.

613-93—Mathu and J—Khetsey Jetha and others vs Welji Natha and others—L S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

399-93—V M Pakvasa and another—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhan Govanker—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee M—Khudiya Begum and others vs. Awadhin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

For Further Directions on Commissioners Report.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla—In person.
427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alli bhoy Esmailjee—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G
300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and another—Mathubhai and J
274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Metha and another—Ardesir, H and D.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 17th March, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,74,257	Rs. 7,41,625	Rs. 4,932	Rs. 9,20,814
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	—	..	7,95,961

Increase .... Rs. 1,24,853

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE great sun-spot seen in the latter part of February first appeared in the south-east quadrant on February 13th, and was remarkable for its large penumdra and the scattered character of its umbra. A distinct nucleus was also observed. It attained its maximum on February 20th, when its area was 1,870,000,000 square miles, that is to say, less than the area of the sun-spot of February 1892. On that day the Greenwich magnetometers showd considerable perturbations in the earth's magnetism. The magnetic storm began at 3.15 p. m. and lasted 27 hours. After a lull of 24 hours, another magnetic storm took place which attained a maximum at 3 p. m. on February 23rd. These storms seem to have occurred before the sun-spot passed the central meridian of the luminary, whereas, in February, 1892, the violent magnetic storms occurred after the spot had passed the meridian.

The strange meteor which was seen at Croydon on the night of January 25th, and which described as a "black aurora," was in all probability a harbinger of the sun spot, and a veritable aurora borealis. Another aurora was observed at Croydon on the evening of February 28th, about eight o'clock. Luminous white patches, waxing and waning alternately, were seen in different parts of the sky, notably near the Great Bear and Orion, while a dirty greenish glow, in the form of a diffused arch, with a dark or smoky segment underneath, was visible over the northern horizon. After a time the arch appeared to break up longitudinally, and the greenish glow spread slowly up the sky towards the Zenith, but no streamers were seen.

Knots of people watched the effect, and an intelligent boy was overheard to tell his companions that it was caused by the sunlight reflected from the icebergs of the Polar Regions! The theory will scarcely hold water, but it is a decided advance on the older notions which ascribed the aurora to the spirits of our fathers dancing in the other world. The same display was seen in different parts of the country under happier conditions, and red streamers were observed to emanate from the green arch. It is worthy of remark, as a proof of the extension of scientific culture, that all the information hitherto published of these auroras has appeared in the daily newspapers. So far, if men of science had had to depend solely on the scientific journals for any account of their existence they would have found none, and might therefore have concluded that no such displays had taken place, although sun-spots, magnetic storms, and auroras are known to come together. Even the leading scientific journal has published no mention whatever of the rare and perhaps unique black aurora, which, as it now appears, is doubly interesting from having heralded the great sun-spots.

The ourang outangs, Mex and Maurice, which died recently in Paris, and were described in this column, have been subjected to a searching anatomical examination by some of the leading Continental anatomists and physiologists. The reports of their investigations have not yet been published, but it is understood that the general result goes to prove that if man has descended from any of the lower animals it has not been from the ourang of Borneo, or Simia Satyrus.

The Observatory of Misti, in Peru, is the highest meteorological station in the world. It was founded by the University of Harvard with money left by Mr. Uriah A. Boyden. Misti is the volcano of Arequipa, where the air is of remarkable purity, and the observatory is seated on the verge of a great precipice over 15,000 feet above the sea. The director is Mr. Bailey, of the Harvard Observatory of Arequipa, who began the work of erection last October, and, along with his party, suffered much from mountain sickness, due to the rarity of the atmosphere. The observatory is built of wood, transported on mules, and consists of two buildings, one for the observers and another for the instruments. These comprise a self-registering barometer, a thermograph, a hygrometer, an anemometer, and several mercury thermometers. The three first apparatus go for ten days without attention, and a member of the Observatory of Arequipa ascends the mountain to inspect them three times a month.

An aluminium boat, the Jules Davoust, has been sent out to the Niger by the French Government for hydrographical purposes. It weighs about 4,400 lbs, and has a capacity of 11 tons, with a draught of about 15 inches. It is about 40 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep. There are three masts, and a deck cabin as well as a moveable deck tent or pavilion. The sails are of the lateen order, and easily managed. Two Hotchkiss quickfiring guns are mounted amidships. Malleable alloys of aluminium are likely to prove useful in the colonies and wild countries, either in the form of vehicles or vessels, because they are so light. The Jules Davoust was built by M. Lefebvre of Paris, who has already furnished dismountable vehicles to the French troops in the Soudan and Tonquin.

If Theophrast Renaudot, whose statue was recently unveiled in Paris, was the pioneer of political journalism, Denis de Sallo, another Frenchman, was the founder of literary and scientific journalism. In 1665, when the "Journal des Scavants" was started, the idea was so new that it met with much opposition from one cause or another, but finally triumphed, and became the forerunner of scientific serials. Denis de Sallo, Seigneur de la Coudray, was born at Paris of a noble Poitou family in 1626, and educated at the College des Grassins, where he distinguished himself in classics and philosophy. He studied law and succeeded his father, Jacques de Sallo, as Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris in 1652. Three years later he married Elizabeth Menardeau, daughter of a Counsellor of the Grand Chamber, by whom he had one son and four daughters. He died of apoplexy in 1669.

De Sallo was a great reader, and employed secretaries to transcribe the passages which he had marked, as well as his reflections on them. The materials thus collected are believed to have suggested to him the idea of publishing them, together with the articles supplied by a number of men of science and letters whom he gathered round him as collaborateurs. Among these was the Abbe Gaulois, who, according to Fontenelle, seemed born for the wor , and De Gemberville, author of La Pucelle. Colbert sanctioned the project, and the first number of the Journal des Scavants appeared on Monday, January 3, 1665, in a sheet and a half quarto, with the signature or pen-name of Hedonville (one of De Sallo servants) attached It continued to appear every Monday till the end of March, then come to a stop, owing to the hostility of some men of letters and the Jesuits, who obtained a Papal order for its suppression. Colbert, however, commissioned the Abbe Gaulois to continue it and it reappeared, this time with illustrations, on. January 4th, 1666, and was published very irregularly till 1675, when it came into the hands of the Abbe La Roque. After him, in 1686, President Cousin directed it, and in 1701 it was acquired for the State by Chancellor de Poutchartrain. It was suppressed in 1792. In 1796 an effort was made to revive it, but after twelve numbers had appeared it was again dropped until September 1st, 1816, when it was resuscitated on the recommendation of Guizot. The Keeper of the Seals became president of the Editorial Committee, and in 1857 the journal passed under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, who continues to publish it.

At a recent meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin, Dr. Bembo, of St. Petersburg, advocated cutting the large blood vessels of the neck as the most humane mode of slaughtering animals. When this is done unconsciousness sets in a few seconds afterwards, and the movements observed are due to cerebral anæmia. Moreover, the flesh of animals which have been bled to death keeps best.

The question whether gold nuggets grow by the deposition of gold from solution has been studied by Professor A. Liversidge, of New South Wales, who finds that, while lumps of gold can be artificially produced in this way, those of nature in alluvial diggings have been derived from gold-bearing rocks, and rounded by attrition.

Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs:—Mr. Edison has perfected his kinetescope for the photography of objects in motion, and has exhibited it at a small party. The main principle of the invention consists in taking a great number of impressions by means of a camera in a very limited space of time, thus obtaining a continuous photograph of the entire motion of the object or person selected. The photograps follow each other in such rapid succession that no lapse of time can be detected between the impressions recorded, and the series of pictures becomes in effect but one picture. The subject chosen for the first photograph by the new process was the well-known strong man Sandow.

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, has, the 'Observatory' magazine states, offered the sum of 5,000l. sterling to the nation, through the Astronomer Royal, for the pupose of buying a telescope for Greenwich Observatory. So far as the plans are made, and subject to the acceptance of the offer by the Government, the instrument is to be of 26-inch aperture, just twice that of the telescopes used for the Photographic Chart of the Heavens—in fact, the instrument is to be made from the model of the Astrographic Equatorial, but of exactly double the dimensions in every particular. The guiding telescope for the new instrument will be the 12¾ inch Merz refractor with a light tube; and the 9-inch photographic objective presented by Sir H. Thompson to the Royal Observatory some years ago will also be carried on the same mounting, for use as a photo heliograph, as at present. The new instrument, when completed, will be housed under the Lassell Dome, on the top of the central octagon of the new physical Observatory, now being built in the south grounds of the Royal Observatory.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE February number of *The Brief* contains the following sketch of the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., by Mr. Richard Roe:—

Mr. Henry Hartley Fowler, a son of the Rev. Joseph Fowler, Wesleyan Minister, was born at Sunderland in 1830. He was educated at the school at Woodhouse Grove, established for the education of the sons of Wesleyan Ministers (and now so well known in the lists of University Examinations as Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School). Mr. Fowler completed his education at St. Saviour's School, under the Rev. Lancelot Sharp, amongst whose pupils have been many distinguished scholars. Admitted a solicitor, in Hilary term, 1852, he has been for many years connected with the firm of Fowler, Perks, Hopkinson and Co., of 9, Clement's Lane, E.C., and Fowler and Langley, Wolverhampton. It was in Wolverhampton that Mr. Fowler passed many years of his professional life but professional life by no means limited his horizon. His public spirit and aptitude for the affairs of local government speedily brought him into prominence among his fellow townsmen. In 1863 he became Mayor of the borough, and some seven years later he was elected to the office of first chairman of the Wolverhampton School Board. Needless to say, in each of these responsible offices Mr. Fowler exhibited those admirable qualities which have since stood him in good stead as the holder of public posts of far greater importance and responsibility. Returned to Parliament by the constituency amid which he lived, and whose knowledge of his fitness to sit as one of the members for Wolverhampton cannot be called in question, Mr. Fowler soon made his mark in the House of Commons. The leaders of his party were not slow to discover the value of the services which he could render to them in the administration of affairs of State, and, accordingly, we find him filling the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1884, and acting as Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1886. In 1892, a new opportunity for political advancement occurring, Mr. Fowler entered the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board.

The responsibilities and the duties of Mr. Fowler's official position are all the more onerous because the Local Government Board has only a theoretical existence. It is supposed to consist of the Lord President of the Council, the Home Secretary, the Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President himself. But, for some reason which is not very clear, the other high officers of State have never met in conclave as a Board. The President is for practical purposes the whole Board, and the Board is nothing but the president; Mr. Fowler, therefore, is pretty much in the position of the gentleman mentioned in the song. He is, so to say, the midshipmite, the bo'sen, and the crew of the captain's gig! It is but just to add that he has abundantly demonstrated his capacity to navigate the ship without extraneous assistance.

In the well-ordered government establishment in which the President of the Local Government Office bears sway an immense amount of business has to be got through. Much of the work which formerly passed through the hands of the Home Secretary now has to be dealt with by the Local Government Board, and this work includes the exercise of various complex functions in connection with the Poor Law, the protection of public health, provision against the onslaught of epidemics, questions of local taxation, and a multiplicity of other duties, the discharge of which necessitates a cool head, great grasp of facts and figures, firmness of character, and, if things are to work smoothly, a due admixture of the *suaviter in modo*. As President of the local Government Board, Mr. Fowler's functions are said to be three-fold. He has to advise, to administer, and to control. In none of these respects is Mr. Fowler wanting. It is admitted on all hands, by political friends and political foes alike, that the right honourable gentleman makes an excellent minister.

But, of course, the work of the President is not finished when he turns his back for the day on his official quarters. There are Cabinet Councils to be attended, Parliamentary Committee Meetings to get through, questions to be answered in the House of Commons, and, perhaps, a big Bill to be piloted through the troubled waters of the legislature. Such a measure is the Parish Councils or Local Government Bill, to which Mr. Fowler has recently had to devote such unremitting attention. In modelling, moving, modifying, and carrying this Bill through the Lower House, the President of the Local Government Board was called upon to discharge a task demanding the exercise of much patience, tact, temper, and that resource. But the task has been fulfilled, and Mr. Fowler, looking, perhaps by reason of his labours a little greyer, feeling it may be, a little older, must glance back with a sigh of relief and a feeling of justifiable satisfaction at an achievement which amply sanctions the high opinion which had previously been formed of abilities and his discretion.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who with lynx-eyes notes the triumphs and the failures of his parliamentary colleagues, declares that Mr. Fowler has a throughly House of Commons mind, a fine House of Commons manner. The conciliatory spirit of which some of the member for Wolverhampton's allies sometimes foolishly complain is, in truth, one of the strongest weapons in his armoury, because it often enables him to disarm opposition and carry a point which, if his methods were aggressive or less courteous, would be likely to arouse the antagonism cap of the Opposition.

Apart altogether, therefore, from the future and the merits of the Parish Councils Bill, as a political measure, Mr. Fowler has well earned the congratulations which have been showered on him in recognition of his statesman like conduct. Among his professional brethren, in particular, there may well be a feeling of pride that, in the face of the many obstacles which lie in the way of a solicitor's advancement, one of their number, by dint of courage, character, energy, and ability, has come so conspicuously to the front as to entitle him, with universal assent, to the high position which he occupies with such distinction in the councils of the nation.

A PARSEE POET OF BOMBAY.

THE many friends and admirers of Mr. Muncherji C. Munsookh of this city, and the numerous readers of his works in Bombay and elsewhere, will be pleased at the flatering notices of the poet which have recently appeared in some of the home journals.

The *Illustrated London News* of 3rd ultimo says: The influential and intelligent Parsee community of Bombay possesses not only men distinguished for commercial ability, wealth, and beneficence, whose acts of liberality we often record, but also literary scholars, authors, and poets, highly esteemed by students of Oriental languages. Mr. Muncherji C. Munsookh, whose portrait has been sent us by his fellowcitezen. Dr. K. R. Viccaji, is sixty-five years of age, and has during nearly half a century been an active contributor to literature in the current vernacular of Western India, having composed about thirty books of history, moral philosophy, poetry, and romance, including his accurate translation of the poems of Firdousi, a great classic of ancient Persia eight centuries ago, who wrote the grand national epic, the "Shah Nameh" or Book of Kings, in 60,000 Pehlevi verses. Muncherji Munsookh, moreover, is also well acquainted with modern European literature; he has translated many of the German songs of the Rhine and wrote an ode upon the death of our Prince Consort, for which he was thanked by Queen Victoria and by the Empress Frederick of Germany. He has been a very useful citizen, taking part in many works of local improvement and of social reform in Bombay.

The *Pall Mall Budget* of 22nd ultimo, publishes a communication from a correspondent in Bombay: I beg to forward a portrait of an eminent Parsee poet, Mr. Muncherji C. Munsookh. He is a well-known and much respected citizen of Bombay. Born in 1828, he is still, at the advanced age of sixty-five, active in mind and body to an extent quite unusual with the Orientals. His name is associated for the last half-a-century with every question of social reform and progress among his countrymen. Gifted with a versatile talent, he has composed thirty large works in current vernacular of Western India, on history, moral philosophy, and fiction. His high poetical powers are well displayed in his accurate transliteration of the poems of Firdusi, the great Persian historian of ancient Persia. Of his literary productions, his poetical rendering of the German Rhine songs, and his poetical sketch of the life of the late Prince Albert, were received with suitable acknowledgements by her Majesty the Queen, and the Empress Frederick of Germany.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releaves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 24.)

The following announcements, &c, appear in the *Gazette of India*:—

Home Dept.—Mr Luson, Under Secy to the Goyt of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, from the 2nd April.

The services of Surgn Capt Clark are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the unjab.

Surgn Lieut Col Roe is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commr, Punjab, during the absence on deputation of Bgde-Surgn Stephen.

The services of Capt Jones, Comdt, Lashio battalion, Northern Shan States, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Finance Dept.—Mr Hamilton, Comptroller of India Treasuries, is provisionally appointed Accott-Genl of the Punjab.

Mr Hart is appointed Comptroller of India Treasures, vice Hamilton.

Mr Pudumjee, Assist Comptroller, Burma, is posted as Assist Accott-Genl, Bengal; Moung Hla Oung, as Assist Comptroller, Burma; and Mr Kay as Assist Comptroller General in charge of outside audits.

Military Dept.—Lieut Leslie is confirmed in the Commissariat Dept.

Lieuts Prideaux, 31st Punjab Infy, Wheelen and Hickie, 28th Punjab Infy, are admitted to Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army, for service in the Staff Corps, and are posted as follows:—Bengal: Second Lieuts Fellowes, Keen, Babington and Fitzpatrick; Madras: Second Lieuts Moore and Lane; Bombay: Second Lieuts Anderson and Strong.

Furlough: Surgn Lieut Col Dutt, Civil Surgn, Hughli, Surgn Major Mawson, 11th Bengal Lancers, Surgn Capt Marks 11th Bengal Lancers, all for one year; Mr Boswell, Depy Examiner of Accounts, for eight month; Lieut Edwards, 35th Sikhs, one year's extension of leave.

Col Ed Cunningham is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Marine Dept—Chief Engr Collins, and Assist Engr V A Brown, are granted six month's leave.

Public Warks Dept—Mr Hogarth, Suptdg Engr, and Mr Heaven, Offg Govt Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and N W Railway Co, are granted furlough for one year and five months.

Mr Gaynor, Depy Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr. Eicke, Senior Depy in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rangoon. is transferred in the same capacity to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The undermentioned officers of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, lent to the Bombay Barooda and Central India Railway Company, are appointed to the Provincial Service as Assist Engrs, 3rd grade, supernumerary on the State Railway List:—J Harkness, and H G Arnot.

Mr A J Oldham, Ex Engr is granted furlough for one year, six months, and twenty six days.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

21st Hussars—Langton, Second Lieut T M, has been granted an extension of leave from the 2nd March to the 15th Aug 1894. on medical certificate.

Yorkshire Regt—Hartley, Lieut D L, 2nd Battn, has been granted an extension of leave from the 6th March to the 23rd May, 1894, on medical certificate.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Clarke, Lieut T E, 2nd Battn, has been granted an extension of leave from the 26th Feb to the 26th August, 1894, on medical certificate.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Stone, Lieut W R, I S C, 25th Regt Madras Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, second class, Chin Hills vice Lieut G M Morris, 22nd Regt Madras Infy, vacated dated 27th Feb 1894.

17th Regt Madras Infy—Bhola Nauth, (a) Surgn-Lieut, I M S to the offig medical charge of the regiment.

26th Regt Madras Infy.—Jackson, (a) Lieut H W, Offig Wing Officer (on probation), 17th Regt Madras Infy, to be attached to the regiment till further orders.

27th Regt Madras Infy Sharman, (a) Surgn Lieut E H, I M S, to the offig medical charge of the regiment.

31st Regt 6th Burma Battalion—Madras L Infy—Basevi, (a) Lieut W H F, Wing Officer sub pro tem, 23rd Regt L I, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

Army Medical Staff—Hughes, (b) Surgn Lieut G E, on arrival from England to the Madras District.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery, having been permitted to resign their probationary appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, attached temporarily as notified, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief as to their disposal:—

Lawrence Archer, Lieut J H, from attached 13th Regt Madras Infy, to attached No 13th Co, Western Divn, R A.

Clerk Kennedy, 2nd Lieut A W, from attached 6th Regt Madras Infy, to attached No 9 Co, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—

Indian Staff Corps.—French, Capt A, Wing Commnder, 11th Regit Madras Infy, in India. on private affair, for 183 days, from the 1st April, 1894, or date of departure. The first ninety days on full pay and allowances. [Article 644, Part I, Vol I A R I.]

19th (P W O) Hussars.—Hanford, Col J C, to England, from the 17th April to the 31st July, 1894. on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Suffolk Regt.—Brown, Lieut A W, to Europe, for six months on medical certificate, and for one month on private affairs. [Para 33, Section XIII, Queen's Regulations, 1893.]

2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Jones, Capt F G, to England, for seven months on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff.—Andrew, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col G, M. B, to England, for six months on medical certificate, and for one month on private affairs. [Para 33, Section XIII, Queen's Regulations, 1893.]

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr E B Peacock, Dist Judge, 1st grade—Mr C E F Bunbury will officiate (for the purposes of Article 120, Civil Service Regulations) as Dist Judge, 1st grade; Mr A Bridges, Assist Commr, Offig 1st grade, to officiate as Dist Judge, 2nd grade; Mr H A Casson Assist Commr, Offig 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; and Lieut P S M Burlton, Assist Commr, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure on special leave of Mr T G Walker, Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade—Mr G C Walker, Depy Commr, 3rd grade, to officiate in ithe 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr W O Clark, Divisional Judge, 3rd grade, and the appointmet of Mr C E F Bunbury to officiate as Divisional Judge of Peshawar—Mr C E F Bunbury, Offig Dist Judge, 1st grade, to officiate as Divisional Judge, 3rd grade; Mr W Chevis, Offig Dist Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Judge, 1st grade; Diwan Narendra Nath, M A Assist Commr, Offig 1st grade, to officiate as Dist Judge, 2nd grade; Mr H A Rose, Assist Commr, Offig 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; and Mr C M King, Assist Commr, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grde.

Consequent on return from privilege leave of Mr. W. Coldstream and his being placed on special duty—Mr A Anderson, Depy Commr, Offg 1st Grade reverted to the 2nd grade; and Mr G C Walker, Depy Commr, Offg 2nd grade reverted to the 3rd grade.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida—Mr C M King, Assist Commr, Offg 2nd grade, reverted to the 3rd grade.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr H J Maynard—Mr H J Maynard, Offg Dist Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Judge, 1st grade, Mr W Chevis Offg Dist Judge 1st grade reverted to Offg Dist Judge, 2nd grade; Diwan Narendra Nath, M A, Offg Dist Judge, 2nd grade, reverted to Assist Commr, Offg 1st grade; Mr H A Rose, Assist Commr, Offg 1st grade, reverted to Offg 2nd grade; and Lieut P S M Burlton, Assist Commr, Offg 2nd grade, reverted to the 3rd grade.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr R Sykes to officiate as Depy Commr of Jullundur—Mr R Sykes, Assist Commr, Offig 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd grade; Mr H A Rose, Assist Commr, Offig 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; and Lieut P S M Burlton, Assist Commr, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

The Rt Rev H J Matthew, D D, Bishop of Lahore, reported his departure from Bombay on the 24th of Feb 1894.

The Rev C W Hume, M A, Chaplain of Dalhousie, has obtained special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr M W Fenton, Senior Secy to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year seven months and fifteen days.

The services of the Rev H W J Plowman, M A, 2nd Chaplain of Rawalpindi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Rev W G. Burroughs, B A, 2nd Chaplain of Umballa, is re-appointed Chaplain of Dagshai.

The Rev A N W Spens, Archdeacon of Lahore and Bishop's Commissary, is appointed Chaplain of Simla.

The Rev G N Nicolls, M A. Chaplain of Simla, is appointed Chaplain of Peshawar.

The Rev W F Armstrong B A, Chaplain of Peshawar, is appointed Chaplain of Murree

Leave—Mr A Benton, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained special leave for six months.

Mr A Christie, Offg Divisional Judge, from the Derajat to the Sialkot Division relieving Lieut-Col H J Lawrence on furlough.

Mr A H Gunter, Assist Commr, from the Hazara to the Kohat Distict.

On relinquishing charge of his duties at Kohat, Mr H A Casson is transferred to Hazara.

Mr E W Parker, Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of the Jhelum Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th of March 1894, vice Mr F D'O. Bullock, Divisional Judge, proceeding on furlough.

Mr M F O'Dwyer, Settlement Collector, Gujranwala, is appointed to officiat as Depy Commr of Gujranwala, in addition to his own duties, C P Egerton, proceeding on furlough.

Mr T J Kennedy, Offg Depy Commr, Montgomery, has obtained special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr H A Casson is appointed to be Dist Judge of the Civil District of Hazara.

Mr A Christie is appointed Divisional Judge of the Divisional Court of the Sialkot Civil Division.

Mr E W Parker is appointed Divisional Judge of the Divisional Court of the Jhelum Civil Division.

Lala Mangal Sen, Offg Extra Assist Commr, Peshawar, is appointed a Magte of the 1st class in the Peshawar Dist.

Pandit Karta Kishen, Offg Tahsildar of Ludhiana, is appointed a Magte of the 2nd class (without the power to pass sentences of whipping) in the Mooltan Dist.

Munshi Imam Ali Khan, Offg Extra Assist Commr, is appointed a Magte of the 1st class in the Jhang Dist.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th March, 1894.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·585
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind	NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]

*From midnight to midnight.

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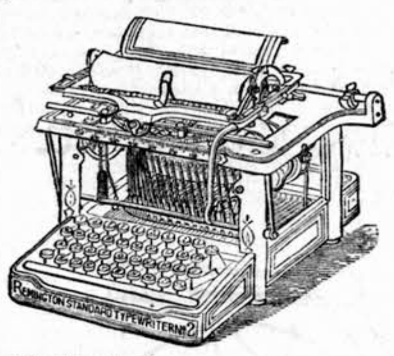

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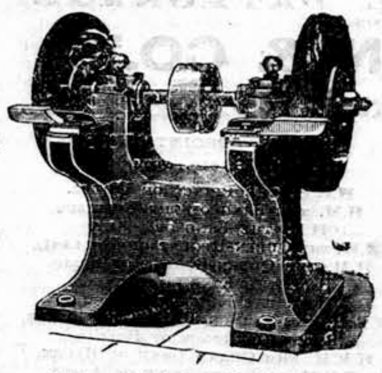
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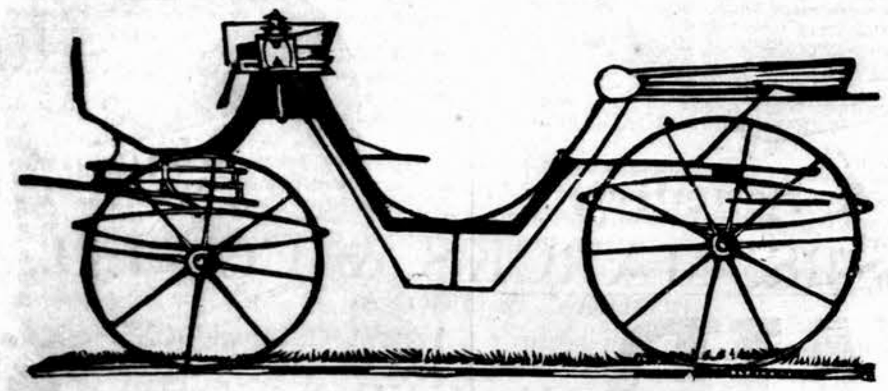

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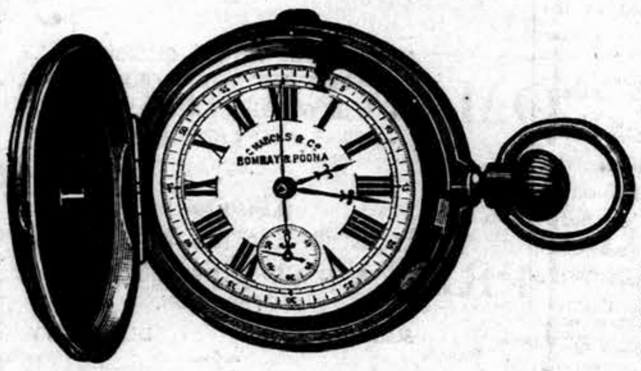

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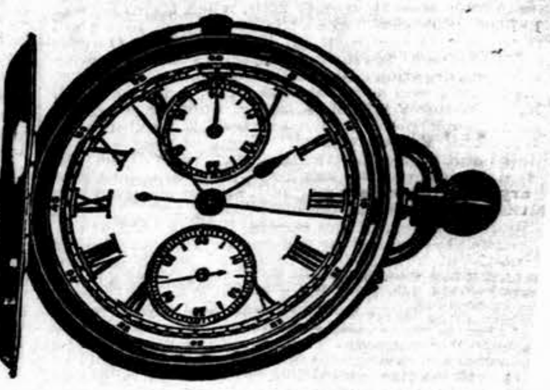

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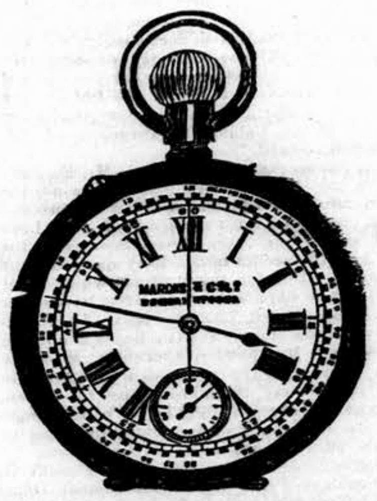

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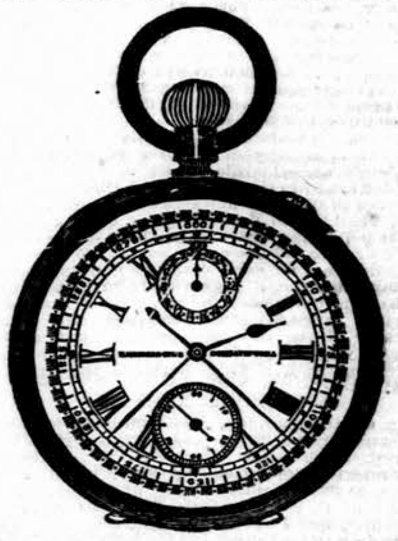

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